L WORK
AGED MEN,
TPAID.
E TO ALL.

Manhood.
hysical Debili-
s of Youth, and
indiscretion or
young, middle-
ritions for all
of which is in-
whose experi-
r never before
pages, bound in
lowers, full gilt,
n every sense
untry for $2.50,
very instance.
d. Illustrative
r. Gold medal
tional Medical
ich the Hon. P.
the Board the

by the young
for relief. It

whom the Sci
her youth, par-
an.—*Argonaut.*
stitute, or Dr.
Boston, Mass.,
requiring skill
timate diseases
r physicians a
without an in-
ly16

M

ing.

the

RMER

Manner

Office,
ces of first-
e charge to
man,

OOK,

DBILLS.

ERS,

MES,

EFS, ETC.

Accuracy.

tended to,

CED!

LEY,
Doors South

TTERS,

prepa-
choice
ions. The
aim it a
t boldly
ry form
n a tor-
od, dis-
where
condi-
iring a
at tonic,
ore the
RDOCK
by all
horized
to re-
ifted by

for postage,
rve, a costly
either sex, 50
e in this
solutely sure.
Augusta, Me.

from official
C. H. WAR-
1344

teed
belt in Pos-
ed, $20.00
Acc. $60.00
ensions
to $5. With
ts obtained
the Inventor
ROCKWELL
ROCKLAND, ME.

TOGUS
GUARANTEE.
After taking three-fourths of a bottle if relief is not obtained, return the bottle with your name attached, and the money will be refunded.
Price 25 and 50 cents.
COUGH
MIXTURE
Bowditch, Webster & Co., Proprietors,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.
Sold by all Dealers.

GIVEN AWAY
Ladies canvassing for Tea will do well to send for our Premium List. We have premiums for orders from $3 to $50, including Gold Band Tea Sets, Waltham Watches, etc. We send thousands of these orders every year, and have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction from those receiving them. Any lady reader of this paper wishes for a beautiful Gold Band Tea Set, they will find it to their advantage to send us a postal for further information.
ATLANTIC TEA COMPANY,
FITCHBURG, MASS.
1878. 1885.
178

STOCK AS REPRESENTED. PRICES REASONABLE.
1st on chicks and 2d on fowl at New England Fair, 26 on chicks at Maine State Fair. 4 mixed scoring 178½, 176¾, 176 and 175½, being the highest score of any, save one pair; with chicks not matured, and losing from 5 to 8 points per pair on weight. Cockerels and pullets, not related, for sale at reasonable rates; also choice year old hens. Can also supply former patrons with stock not related to what they now have. Write for prices and circular.
G. M. TWITCHELL,
1y7 READFIELD, MAINE.

Estate of Coombs & Melvin.
ABSTRACT OF DECREE OF SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.
In Equity.
ORDERED, That all persons having claims against the late firm of Coombs and Melvin, present the same to the receiver within six months from the date of this decree, said claims to be supported by affidavit of the creditor or his agent or attorney, if any, and the amount of credit to be given accord-ing to his best knowledge and belief; and the evidence of any claim is in writing, a copy of the same to be annexed to the affidavit, in all other cases, a bill of items shall be annexed thereto.
Dated, December 22, A. D. 1885.
A true abstract:
ATTEST: PETER DUNTON, *Receiver*,
H.M. HEATH, *Solicitor*. COOPER'S MILLS, ME.
519

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1886.*
A petition having been presented for a reversal of the decree of court, whereby Samuel Wannoshky of Augusta, was adopted Chas. E. Whitcomb, 21 years of age:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said decree should not be allowed.
H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1886.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARY G. TUTTLE, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.
H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1886.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of ELIZABETH ANN WINWARD, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.
H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1886.*
RUFUS SWIFT, Administrator on the estate of ASA TRASK, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having rendered his account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any why the same should not be allowed.
H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1886.*
Petitions having been presented for the appointment of an Administrator on the estate of SOPHIA KEYES, late of Windsor:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.
H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 10*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of DAVID M. LIBBY, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
LENDALL TIBBETTS.
Jan. 11, 1886. 10*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN, late of Vienna, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
R. L. TIBBETTS.
ORRICK HAWES.
Jan. 11, 1886. 10*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of JOSEPH S. LORD, late of Litchfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
EMELINE LORD.
Jan. 11, 1886. 11*

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR CHARMING NEW BOOK
"SOME NOTED PRINCES, AUTHORS AND STATESMEN OF OUR TIME."
By 20 of our best writers—Cannon Farrar, Jas. T. Fields, Jas. Parton, Dickens's daughter, and others. Over 60 fine portraits and engravings. ("*The book is stunning and we are dazed.*"—N. Y. OBSERVER.) Intelligent young men and ladies can have permanent employment. A few General Agents wanted.
1y13
THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., Norwich, Ct.

THE WONDERFUL
LUBURG CHAIR
Library, Smoking, Reclining and Invalid Chair Combined.
50 CHANGES. Price, $7.
Send for Catalogue. Free.
LUBURG MFG CO. 144 N. 6th St., PHILA'A.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS
For Sale & Exchange.
FREE Catalogue.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO.,
1319 Richmond, Va.

Sibley's Tested Seeds
Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
HALLEY & SIBLEY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.
1316

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in ten days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 70 Nassau St. New York. 1275

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will send 1,000 Self-Inking Printing Mach-ines. If you want one send us your name, P. O., and express office at once. The Novelty Co., 25 Dey St., N. Y. 20tf30

Pure POLAND CHINA SWINE, bred and for sale by RUFUS PRINCE, So. Turner, Me. 15tf

THE MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
BADGER & MANLEY,
OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,
Within two doors of the Bridge.
TERMS: $2 Per Annum, in Advance.
FREE OF POSTAGE.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion.
All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.
TRAVELING AGENTS:
C. S. ATER, J. W. KELLOGG, J. E. FRAZE.

Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LIV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1886. NO. 12.

A sample of the College Farm butter, worked dry as practicable, was found to contain 15 per cent. of water.

Three creameries in Madison county Iowa, pay to the farmers from $125,000 to $150,000.

The average cost of keeping cows for ten years, as given at a Farmers' Institute by J. M. Deering, the member of the Board for York county, was in his case a few cents over forty-nine dollars a year. High feeding was practiced for milk production.

Farmers in the east must wake up or the western farmers will get ahead. We have before stated that Wisconsin appropriated $5000 to be expended in holding Farmers' Institutes the present winter. At one of these meetings a short time since, at Fort Atkinson, a thousand people tried to gain admission to the hall.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society it was decided to hold the State Fair at Meriden for ten years, and $4000 were appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose. James A. Bill of Lyme, was reelected President, and T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, recording Secretary.

Mr. Adams Earl of Shadeland Farm, Lafayette, Ind., has just bought the noted Hereford sire, The Grove 3d (5051), from Mr. C. M. Culbertson, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Earl paid $7,000 for this noted bull. He was imported by Mr. Culbertson at nine years of age, and Mr. C. paid $4,150 for him at a public sale in England. He is the sire of some noted animals.

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Agricultural Society was held at Burlington, and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Henry Chase, Lyndon; Vice Presidents, John W. Crampton, Rutland; Joseph C. Parker, Queeche; Julius M. North, Shoreham; Silas G. Holyoke, St. Albans; Secretary, Henry Clark, Rutland; Treasurer, N. B. Safford, White River Junction; also a large board of directors.

Mr. J. A. Allen, Turner, raises large fields of corn and places a high estimate on the fodder as feed for stock. Some years his crop is sweet corn for the canning factory, and at other times yellow corn for the crib. He claims the corn is worth all the crop costs, and he gets the fodder clear of cost. He says he has found a new way of preserving the fodder. Instead of trying to save it in the barn, he last fall left it in the field till cold weather, and with the most satisfactory results. After the corn was gathered several stocks were packed together, forming a large stook, or stack, and in this way it was protected from the weather and was in perfect condition than when packed in large quantities in the barn. This is the practice in the Middle and Western States.

The Connecticut State Board of Agriculture held its annual meeting at Hartford, Jan. 20, reélecting its old list of officers as follows: President, Governor Thomas M. Waller; Vice Presidents, Albert Day, Brooklyn; Secretary, T. S. Gold, West Cornwall; Treasurer, J. S. Kirrham, Newington; Entomologist, Prof. B. F. Koons, Mansfield; Botanist, Dr. E. H. Jenkins, New Haven; Chemist, Prof. S. W. Johnson, New Haven; Pomologist, P. M. Augur, Middlefield; Commissioners on Diseases of Domesticated Animals, E. H. Hyde, T. S. Gold, J. W. Alsop; Auditors, James A. Bill, J. M. Hubbard, Henry Larrabee. Mr. J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Master of the State Grange, is among the new members. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a bill for the suppression of glanders in horses.

"What do you suppose I got last year," said a retired business man of Lewiston, who lives on a small suburban farm, on meeting us a few days since on the street, "for the skim milk from my two cows?" "My wife has the proceeds for pin money," he continued, "and every cent's worth of it is accounted for. One hundred dollars," said he, with an emphasis, that indicated his earnestness. "Farmers don't know what they are about," he continued, "unless they keep an account with their farm. Every cent," said he, "goes on to my account. I have just sold a peck of turnips to my next door neighbor for three cents more than cost, and it goes into my book, sir, as profit. Twenty-seven hundred weight of early corn, sir, last year from twenty-five lens. Yes, sir, every egg set down. That's the way business men do, and is the way farmers must do if they want to find any profits in their business. Can't tell what you are about in any other way," and he drove rapidly off toward home to look, no doubt, after his cows and hens, and read his papers, and figure up the profits of farming.

The annual report of the dairy commissioner of New York State, for 1885, states that there has been paid into the State treasury during the past year, on account of fines for violation of the dairy laws, more particularly those relating to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, the sum of $2,288. The commissioner says he has been somewhat retarded in his work by the adverse decision of the courts. Notwithstanding all such obstructions, much has been done to bring offenders to justice. There are at present, he says, over two hundred cases in the courts. Although the sale of imitation butter has been reduced in the State, the sales in the United States have, as a whole, materially increased since 1883. Dr. Clark of New York city asserts, in the report, that oleomargarine is dangerous to health, because it is indigestible. It is insoluble when made from animal fats; it is liable to carry the germs of disease into the human system; and because, in the eagerness of manufacturers to produce the spurious compound cheaply, ingredients enter into it which are injurious to the consumer's health in the last degree. The report also gives a list of the foreign substances used in the manufacture of imitation butter. They form a list that ought to frighten every one away from the strongest pocket temptation to purchase the stuff with a view to its consumption.

Experiment Station.

On account of the sickness of Prof. Balentine of the Board of Managers, and the absence of Prof. Jordan, the Director, no business of importance was transacted at the annual meeting of the Board of Management held in this city, Jan. 19th. An adjourned meeting of the Board will be held at an early day. Important work is being carried on at the station this winter, the results of which will be reported in due time. Several important experiments, in which dairymen are especially concerned, are being carried on at the present time, among which may be named: Effect on the amount of butter secured of letting the milk stand and cool down before straining. Inquiry into the per cent. of water in fresh butter under different conditions. Value of cotton seed meal in milk and butter production as compared with corn meal, when each are fed with good, hay. Further work will come on later in the winter with ensilage as a food for milk and butter production, and its effect on quality and flavor. Feeding experiments are going on with four steers comparing results of ,good hay and corn meal with out straw, and a mixture of corn meal and cotton seed meal.

An investigation is going on into the manure residue from different kinds of cattle foods, with a view to determine their comparative practical value. Still later, digestive experiments with whole corn, corn and cob meal and clear corn meal will be entered upon. Others are being planned which will be undertaken as soon as they can be attended to. Prof. Jordan, the Director, is a man of great energy, and there is no danger but all the work will be laid out that the force now employed can carry on.

An Oleomargarine Law.

A bill has been introduced in Congress looking to the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products, and proposing to deal with the matter in a way that has been proposed by some of the agricultural papers and by some of the large gatherings of the dairymen of the west. The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. A. J. Hopkins of Illinois, on the 21st of December, was read twice, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The bill provides for the registration of all manufacturers of these products, and their giving bonds to the collector of internal revenue that they will not dodge, or attempt to dodge the tax; second that every manufacturer shall put out a sign, with letters not less than three inches high, giving his name and business; third, that every maker of the oils that are used in the manufacture of counterfeit butter and cheese, shall keep a certified record of his sales of such stock, and furnish a statement of the same to the collector; fourth, that manufacturers of adulterated butter and cheese shall place on their boxes, tubs, and other packages, printed labels, like those now attached to cigar boxes, tobacco packages and the like, setting forth that such manufacturer has complied with all the requirements of the law, and warning all parties against using the same package a second time; fifth, that the tax shall be paid by stamps affixed to the packages; and sixth, that adulterated butter or cheese imported from foreign countries, shall pay the same tax as the domestic product, in addition to the regular import duties imposed thereon.

The tax is fixed at 10 cents a pound for butter imitations and 3 cents for cheese. Severe penalties are fixed for violations of the law. Whether the bill will ever come out from the hands of the committee to which it was referred remains to be known. It is pretty certain that at the present time little of the stuff would find purchasers if offered on its own merits and with a full knowledge of what the article is; and with a tax of 10 cents a pound taken from present profits the interest in its manufacture would be seriously depressed.

Enterprise Grange.

There may not be much in a name, but it is certain that the name of Enterprise Grange, Orrington, No. 173, is no misnomer. Orrington is one of those good farming towns of Penobscot county, lying on the east side of the river next below the town of Brewer. The inhabitants of the town are nearly all farmers, and from the fact of the good material of which they are made up, and their favorable surroundings, are an enterprising, prosperous community of farmers. It was a sensible thing for them to do, to band themselves together in the Grange. They now number 120 active, working members, and among them are many of the leading men of the town. If any one supposes that such men have no purpose in their connection with the Grange, let them go to this town and find that their action means something.

Wishing for accommodations suited to their wants, they last year built a hall, all new from the foundation, expressly for their use. The building is 36x50 feet, with an annex, 16x20, built in a substantial manner, and finished, externally and within, in a neat and tasty style. The cost of the building was $1300. A handsome sum had been wisely laid up for the purpose by the Grange, which went far towards meeting this expense, and since its erection, the further expense has been rapidly reduced. The kitchen is well furnished with the appliances needed, while the hall is tastily decorated with mottoes, pictures and other appropriate ornaments.

The regular meetings are held each Wednesday evening. They have an efficient board of officers. J. W. Young Phillips, Orrington, is Master, A. G. Kent, Brewer Village, Lecturer; W. M. Baker, Orrington, Secretary. This Grange have a right to be proud of what they have done. That unity of effort through which they have accomplished so much in the past, will enable them to exert a wide influence for good, on the social, intellectual and material welfare of their members and of the town at large. We shall look for their good works to continue.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

There is no society among us of a kindred nature so well organized for promoting the interest it represents as the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. With a liberal annual income, and having upon its roll of members many of the able and wealthy men of the State, it has only to keep an eye single to its purpose to accomplish a great work in promoting the interests of horticulture. This it omits no opportunity of doing. As a means through which to carry on this work and extend its influence, the society has arranged a series of weekly lectures and discussions upon horticultural topics to be continued through the winter months. To extend the influence of these meetings a report of the same is prepared and printed by the society and a copy of the same sent to the agricultural and horticultural press. We shall have occasion to quote from these discussions from time to time during the winter. The first meeting of the kind for the winter was held Jan. 16. Future meetings are to consider the following subjects:

Feb. 6.—Gladioli, by William E. Endicott, Canton.
Feb. 13.—Bulbs and Tubers for Out-Door Culture, by Mrs. T. L. Nelson, Worcester.
Feb. 20.—The Food Question, by Edward Atkinson, Brookline.
Feb. 27.—Vegetable Growing, by W. W. Rawson, Arlington.
Mar. 6.—The Progress of Orchid Culture in America, by Edward L. Beard, Cambridge.
Mar. 13.—Homestead Landscapes, by Dr. G. Austin Bowen, Woodstock, Ct.
Mar. 20.—The Care and Embellishment of Cemeteries, by John G. Barker, Lynn.
Mar. 27.—Nitrogen: Why the crops must have it and when they must get it, by Prof. G. C. Caldwell, Ithaca, N. Y.
April 3.—The Growth of Plants, by John B. Moore, Concord.
April 10.—Subject to be announced, by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Boston.
The meetings will be held at Horticultural Hall, Tremont street, Boston, at 11 o'clock.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Scabby Potatoes.

During the past few years the disease, or whatever it may be termed, known as scab or scurf, has continued to increase, until it has assumed such proportions as in some instances to make nearly or quite all the difference between profit and loss in the production of a crop of potatoes. The subject has received considerable attention from agricultural writers, but so far there has not been any definite or trustworthy knowledge as to the cause of this trouble made public. I do not know that I can assist any in the solution of the question, but it seems as though the facts, as some appear to think, that either the wire worm, white grub, or other common worm are the cause of scabby potatoes. The wire worm usually bores itself to its full length in the tuber, where it generally remains unless removed by some mechanical means, gradually enlarging the cavity within, while outwardly the potato is but little mutilated, although sometimes it is completely riddled by a dozen worms. The white grub has a more voracious appetite, and usually eats clean as it goes, sometimes having devoured nearly a whole large tuber when discovered in digging time. The wire worm is found in the potato, or just below the skin, and also forms a sort of scurfy protrusion above it, sometimes completely enveloping the tuber. I have made a practice of closely examining such potatoes, and late in the season, by removing the outer portion of the scurf with the thumb nail seldom fail to find a worm, or at least what appears to me to answer to the conditions, sometimes so small as hardly to be discerned with the naked eye. Occasionally I have found them perhaps a sixteenth of an inch in length, even when in their early large numbers, looking somewhat like a white mould except they are very lively, keeping in constant motion after being disturbed. While these may not be the primary cause of the trouble, I am confident that they are in some way closely connected with it.

I do not pretend to give any infallible remedy or preventive of scab, however from my own experience is that an excess of nitrogenous manure is favorable to its formation, while mineral matter has an opposite effect. I also feel inclined to think that disease—if it may be so called—has in some measure the power of reproducing itself. Last spring in preparing seed for planting, I was careful to either discard all scabby potatoes, or with a knife remove the affected portion, and the crop harvested was generally smooth. On the other hand I have observed that some neighbors who planted scabby seed have, so far as my observation has gone, harvested a scabby crop. I think this is a subject which ought to receive a careful, official and scientific investigation, if there are any proper parties to take the matter in hand for the benefit both of the producer and consumer.
Pittston. F. H. MOORES.

For the Maine Farmer.

Some Grange Thoughts.

There is an unwritten history of the Grange that is as interesting as the flights of romance and poetry. Of interest surrounding it that few realize. The struggles, the hopes, the zeal, the disappointments, the perseverance of its founders. The hoping against hope, the persistent and untiring efforts, the faithful work of the masses whom it was designed to benefit, the self-sacrificing efforts of the early workers can never be fully known. It is wonderful to look back and see what has been and is being accomplished. The Grange is one of the factors of the last quarter of the nineteenth century in elevating and enlightening, in pushing forward and improving the agricultural interests of the United States. Whoever writes the history of our own times will not do justice if the great merit of the Grange movement is not accorded its full place. No other era, no other age, no other nation has ever had the opportunity, the betterment of the great farming class. In this, we who live now are blessed above those who have preceded us, and we may here make a plea in behalf of the Patrons of Husbandry, as was never handed down before.

The Grange, however well adapted to the south and west for which it was designed more especially by its originators, is peculiarly well adapted to New England, and it is here in New England that we may look for its best work and its highest development, its greatest utility and its longest permanence. New England is a land of small farms, compact settlements, stands high in educational interests, has good schools, and the church in the center-house side by side in almost every neighborhood. New England is a land of villages, of good roads and thrifty people, and the Grange is made to order for such a field for the traveller. New England people may be slow to move, but when they have well considered and taken position, it means they have come to stay. The crowning beauty of the Grange and Grange teaching is that it adds dignity to labor. It plants itself on the only signet of true nobility, useful labor. It teaches its members to respect themselves, their calling and every branch of labor. There is nothing lowly about useful toil and persevering industry. Man has risen from the savage state, become civilized and enlightened, subdued the wilderness and made it to blossom as the rose, made the elements doubly, yea infinitely more subservient to him by labor. By this sign man conquers, Labor conquers all things. Labor is the talisman under the great factory wheels. The inert power of wood or coal and water is developed in steam and harnessed to every useful purpose. And now labor guided by brain, is searching the secrets of earth and air to control the electric force from its hidden mysteries and chain it to our cars, mills, streets and households.

Farmers are learning through the grace of the Grange gospel to respect themselves. This is the one thing that has been lacking in the past in the farmer's schedule of valuation. He has underrated himself and overrated other callings. The first step towards reform is to exalt self respect. It is easy to assert equality with empty words, but harder to prove with worthy actions. The farmer has been proving up all these years, but the golden days of the Grange taught him how, taken advantage of his proof or demanded a summing up of the evidence. The Grange teaches and inculcates temperance in eating, drinking and language, which is worth and recreation, thus embracing all the great departments of life. This we are taught to take with us into every place and observe at all times. Can any admonition be more salutary, and is there a class that is more observant of this noble precept than are patrons? It is by his work the workman is proved. It is by the better part of life we live, we are useful, and by which we are the longest and most kindly remembered. We have never known any one to be made worse by joining the Grange. On the other hand we have never known one to be what he was, in some degree at least, been made better, many to a large extent. Therefore the Grange is to be encouraged and made of the greatest possible benefit. This is truly wise. J. W. L.

For the Maine Farmer.

Winter Evening Thoughts.

With each day comes a round of duties to the farmer in supplying the wants of his animals which, at this season of the year, are wholly dependent upon him for food and shelter. To those who enjoy seeing their animals' real content and comfort when well fed and cared for, will not find this labor a task, but rather a pleasure. The farmer's active working capital, that on which he depends mainly for his income, is that invested in his live stock. To his dairy, his beef animals, his growing young stock, his flock of sheep, colts, pigs, and poultry, he looks for the reward of his labor, skill and care. While upon most farms there is a variety or surplus of products grown not needed for home consumption, or much more valuable to supply the market demand than to be used where grown, yet mainly the products of the farm are necessarily consumed upon the farm. If the only question in the disposal of crops hinged upon the immediate amount of cash they would fetch if put into market, against their value fed to farm stock upon the farm, quite probably the advantage would be found in selling rather than feeding. The necessity of returning to the soil the elements of fertility removed in the crops grown, is a factor in the problem of the disposal of farm products that compels, if the farm is kept up in productiveness, the consumption of the hay and forage crops, and mainly corn, grain and roots upon the farm.

Farmers complain of hard times. We find them hard for the reason that dairy products have for the past year ruled low. Beef and pork is low, and wool has for a series of years brought a low price. These are the staples upon which farmers have realized largely their income, hence low prices have cut off the profits, and, undoubtedly, with very many farmers a fair compensation for labor, skill and capital invested has been wholly cut off entirely. What then? Shall we quit the farm, or shall we drop the dairy, dispose of the few sheep left, and stop growing young animals? Well, if we do, what shall we find for some occupation shall we take up? If we conclude to stick to the old farm, and I hardly think when we remember how comfortable we are in our homes—plenty to eat, plenty of dry wood to make the cold winter days cover—and then the factory bell doesn't call us up and out in the stinging cold of the morning. No, let us resolve here and now, on this beginning of this new year, to stick to the farm and thoughtfully study the situation. If our success has not been all that we might desire, are we sure our desires have been reasonable and just? Are we sure that we have not overrated what that our industry and intelligent effort have entitled us to? Bacon says that "Every man is a debtor to his occupation." Have we given to our thoughts, our best efforts to the farm? Have we been as diligent as we might? Has there not been unnecessary expenditures. The times are hard most assuredly. It is, however, the privilege of the farmer to make them easy, and this can be accomplished by each and all striving to do the very best possible under the circumstances. H. L. LELAND.

For the Maine Farmer.

Liquor Dealers in Maine.

In its Maine items, the N. H. *Mirror* says: "There are 1014 retail liquor dealers in the State." Perhaps there are, if so we would like to know it. We like to know the whole and the worst. The *Mirror* is invited to copy this, and is asked for authority for the above named statement. Its editor knows that Maine is a true, loyal and progressive State, that it was the pioneer in legislating against the abominable liquor traffic, about a third of a century ago, which was followed in constitutional prohibition of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages in the State. He must know too, that like the sister N. H., and all the other States, Maine has among its citizens who could be spared for any other State or country without detriment to itself. Those who are not true and loyal, and would not hesitate to sell the vote of the State for selfish ends, except for the penalty which the law holds over them, and those who are marching under Satan's flag against truth and righteousness on the earth, 1014 dealers of rum, 400 acres of corn and 600 acres devoted to the hay crop last season, the whole of the estate is in blue grass pasturage. The deed of transfer will be made in the possession of the late R. A. Alexander, under a "military land grant," said to contain two thousand acres, "more or less," but which was found to survey about 2,700 acres, to which some additions have been made, making now in the possession of A. J. Alexander, its present fortunate proprietor. The land is now valued at an average price of about one hundred dollars per acre. The herd at the time of my visit, 124 thoroughbreds, 114 head of trotting stock and 20 Shetland ponies were roaming over its blue grass pastures, and feeding and wooing their horses. 100 high bred Shorthorn cattle and 250 Southdown sheep were contained within the stables and adjoining paddocks, while immense flocks of wild pigeons were circling high above our heads, and a whole droves of Berkshire pigs and bronze turkeys were feeding on the pasturage and stubble as far as the eye could reach. What a picnic I thought would this be for General Mattocks, for even the "Shepherd dogs" were not lacking, and as they accompanied our party through the breeding paddocks, a "jack rabbit" would occasionally spring from cover, darting through the enclosure of some high bred youngster, who like some startled fawn would join in the pursuit. No stock farm in this country has attained such a national reputation as Woodburn, and within its well defined boundaries there are now collected together the most valuable and celebrated herd of thoroughbred and trotting stock that ever graced the paddocks of any breeder. Its annual contributions to the running and trotting turf, have resulted in a succession of victories, which have given a prestige to Woodburn of which it may well be proud, and the unparalleled performances of that peerless mare, Maud S., who has added so much to its its "fame and fortune," has been the result, not of *accident*, but of *inheritance*, not by any visionary and improved formula of breeding, but by the selection and coupling of parents, in whose veins flowed the elements of prepotant and and harmonious consanguinity.

So long ago as in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the first latin poet wrote, not as a fanciful hypothesis, but as an established principle:

"The brave forgotten are by the brave and good,
There is in steers', there is in horses' blood,
The virtue of their sires.
No timid dove springs from the coupled eagles' furious love."

And to this day the stanza is the breeder's rule.

The concurrent capacity of Harold and Miss Russell was fraught with great results, but the "hand of the master" who directs and controls the breeding ventures of Woodburn Farm can be plainly seen in this as well as all other departments of this great estate, and as long as Mr. Brodhead continues in its management, its patrons may be sure of finding the most fashionable and high bred produce in Kentucky, offered under the fullest and fairest representations, as to soundness, pedigree and price. The produce of the thoroughbred stallions and matrons are annually disposed of at public auction, and there will be offered on the 15th of May, seven colts and eight fillies by King Alphonso, three colts and three fillies by Pat Malloy, twelve colts and four fillies by Falsetto, three colts and two fillies by Powhatan, and one colt and one filly by Glen Athol, and these will all be sold to the highest bidder without any reservation. Public sales of trotting stock have been discontinued since 1876, when the yearling colts were all offered, bringing such ruinous prices that King René sold for $420. As an incident of that sale Mr. Brodhead told me he received an order from a gentleman in Glasgow, Scotland, to buy him a colt, limiting the price at $1,200, and accompanying the order with a draft for that amount. Mr. Brodhead bought *nine head* for $865, and after the sale would cede one of the colts to Robert Bonner for $400, and shipped eight head to Europe, costing their owner $465, and one of them was no less a colt than Decision, (2.18¼) since been barred from competing in races "across the water," by Belmont, out of Malmarson, dam of Maiace and Manetta. A colt of this same breeding would now command a price among the thousands, and Rudolph Kessler has since paid Mr. Alexander $5000 for a colt by Belmont, out of Waterwitch, the dam of Mambrino Gift, (2.20) and Scotland, (2.22¾.)

At Glenview Farm, at the head of which stands Nutwood, (son of Belmont, out of the dam of Maud S.,) forty of his get have been sold from six weeks to two years of age, for a total of $45,135, an average of $1,130, over forty head. Seventeen of the weanlings have been sold for $7000, an average of $1,400. The late Dr. Talbert, founder of inwood Stock Farm, commenced breeding light harness horses as a recreation pursuit, and succeeded in the first two animals bred by him were Avondale, who made the fastest time to that date ever accomplished by a yearling, and was sold by the late Judge Bowie, of Maryland, to Mr. Spaulding, the dam of Elvira (2.18¾) and grand dam of Patron, (three year old record 2.19½,) and the success of Inwood is best shown by the fact that from the first sale made by Dr. Talbert, (as an amateur) to the present date, the average on every head sold, publicly or privately, has been $1,250, fifteen head being sold during 1884, for $33,180, an average of $2,212. What better evidence could be furnished that it pays to breed only *from the best sires and dams that can be produced*, and that the motto of the Kentucky breeders, "quality not quantity," is the highest wisdom. There are many who argue that so many more trotters are being bred than in former years, that the "supply will soon exceed the demand," but within the past ten years, the largely increased number that has been raised has not opened up a market for 2.30 horses, (many of them being out-classed trotters,) and every practical horseman knows that a horse is hardly to be relied on when coming to the 2.30, is worthless for trotting purposes and cannot "win his oats." The rapid filling up of the 2.30 list, (283 new recruits having been added in the past season,) is circling high above our heads, and a whole droves of Berkshire pigs and bronze turkeys were feeding on the pasturage and stubble as far as the eye could reach. What a picnic I thought would this be for General Mattocks, for even the "Shepherd dogs" were not lacking, and as they accompanied our party through the breeding paddocks, a "jack rabbit" would occasionally spring from cover, darting through the enclosure of some high bred youngster, who like some startled fawn would join in the pursuit. No stock farm in this country has attained such a national reputation as Woodburn, and within its well defined boundaries there are now collected together the most valuable and celebrated herd of thoroughbred and trotting stock that ever graced the paddocks of any breeder. Its annual contributions to the running and trotting turf, have resulted in a succession of victories, which have given a prestige to Woodburn of which it may well be proud, and the unparalleled performances of that peerless mare, Maud S., who has added so much to its its "fame and fortune," has been the result, not of *accident*, but of *inheritance*, not by any visionary and improved formula of breeding, but by the selection and coupling of parents, in whose veins flowed the elements of prepotant and and harmonious consanguinity.

So long ago as in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the first latin poet wrote, not as a fanciful hypothesis, but as an established principle:

"The brave forgotten are by the brave and good,
There is in steers', there is in horses' blood,
The virtue of their sires.
No timid dove springs from the coupled eagles' furious love."

And to this day the stanza is the breeder's rule.

The concurrent capacity of Harold and Miss Russell was fraught with great results, but the "hand of the master" who directs and controls the breeding ventures of Woodburn Farm can be plainly seen in this as well as all other departments of this great estate, and as long as Mr. Brodhead continues in its management, its patrons may be sure of finding the most fashionable and high bred produce in Kentucky, offered under the fullest and fairest representations, as to soundness, pedigree and price. The produce of the thoroughbred stallions and matrons are annually disposed of at public auction, and there will be offered on the 15th of May, seven colts and eight fillies by King Alphonso, three colts and three fillies by Pat Malloy, twelve colts and four fillies by Falsetto, three colts and two fillies by Powhatan, and one colt and one filly by Glen Athol, and these will all be sold to the highest bidder without any reservation. Public sales of trotting stock have been discontinued since 1876, when the yearling colts were all offered, bringing such ruinous prices that King René sold for $420. As an incident of that sale Mr. Brodhead told me he received an order from a gentleman in Glasgow, Scotland, to buy him a colt, limiting the price at $1,200, and accompanying the order with a draft for that amount. Mr. Brodhead bought *nine head* for $865, and after the sale would cede one of the colts to Robert Bonner for $400, and shipped eight head to Europe, costing their owner $465, and one of them was no less a colt than Decision, (2.18¼) since been barred from competing in races "across the water," by Belmont, out of Malmarson, dam of Maiace and Manetta. A colt of this same breeding would now command a price among the thousands, and Rudolph Kessler has since paid Mr. Alexander $5000 for a colt by Belmont, out of Waterwitch, the dam of Mambrino Gift, (2.20) and Scotland, (2.22¾.)

At Glenview Farm, at the head of which stands Nutwood, (son of Belmont, out of the dam of Maud S.,) forty of his get have been sold from six weeks to two years of age, for a total of $45,135, an average of $1,130, over forty head. Seventeen of the weanlings have been sold for $7000, an average of $1,400. The late Dr. Talbert, founder of inwood Stock Farm, commenced breeding light harness horses as a recreation pursuit, and succeeded in the first two animals bred by him were Avondale, who made the fastest time to that date ever accomplished by a yearling, and was sold by the late Judge Bowie, of Maryland, to Mr. Spaulding, the dam of Elvira (2.18¾) and grand d

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Feb. 4, 1886.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR $3.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞ Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Somerset County during February.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook County during February.

C. S. AYER will call on our subscribers in York county during February.

Easter comes this year so late as the 25th of April.

Mr. G. A. Pike of Winthrop, has recently slaughtered four hogs, aggregating 2042 lbs. dressed weight.

The first of our special Union Stock Market reports, by Mr. Libby, appears in our columns to-day.

Congress has been asked to appropriate half a million dollars to erect a monument to Gen. Grant in New York, on ground to be donated by the city.

In the House of Representatives, Monday, Mr. Reed of Maine, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution granting suffrage to women.

P. Lorillard of New York, who has contributed so much to the development of racing in America, has decided to retire from the turf.

The familiar advertisement of the Kemp Spreader is again found in one columns, and farmers in making their arrangements for spring's work should not omit this useful implement.

Hon. Edward Wiggin of Presque Isle, has been engaged to give a lecture before the Farmers' Institute at Readfield, on Fri day evening of this week, subject, "Progress in Agriculture."

The Fort Popham Summer Resort Association commenced cutting ice on their pond Monday. The ice is clear and black and of abundant thickness. Hon. P. O. Vickery is at the pond superintending operations.

Mr. Edward P. Mayo, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Somerset Reporter*, of Skowhegan, has sold his interest in that paper to his partner, Hon. J. O. Smith, who will conduct the paper alone. Mr. Mayo has accepted a position on a Boston daily. He is a newspaper man of fine ability.

The will of Mrs. Austrus Robinson of Gardiner, is being contested in the Probate Court of Kennebec county, on the alleged ground that the lady was insane at the time of making the will. Two days have already been given to the hearing by Judge Webster, some forty witnesses being in attendance.

The last of the series of letters by Dr. Bailey on his Kentucky visit, which have elicited strong words of commendation and been widely copied, appears in our columns to-day, occupying a large share of the first page. The Doctor is a regular contributor to the *Farmer*, and our readers will continue to hear from him.

A shipment of about half a million young codfish has arrived in Washington, from Wood's Holl, Mass., bound for Pensacola, Fla., from whence they will be distributed in the seven-mile basin of the gulf. This is the first attempt at shipping young cod, and the Fish Commission officials are very much pleased with the success of their effort so far.

F. E. Moore of South Gardiner, writes us: "I have sold for show and breeding purposes 234 fowl since the State Fairs closed, at prices ranging from $1.50 to $10.00 each, with the exception of a few at $1.00 to $1.25. A part of these fowl went to Conn., where they won premiums at the Meriden, Conn., Poultry Show, as well as in Massachusetts and New York."

The east is doing something for the west beside sending her people out to make the desert blossom. Mrs. S. F. C. Hammond of Brunswick, sister-in-law of Judge Barrows, is building a mission church for a Western town. A church at Cowle, Nebraska, is to be called the Auburn church, because completed by contributions of Auburn (Maine) people. There is a syndicate of Bath people owning large tracts of land in the far west. One Farmington man has made generous margins on western investments the past year.

We notice that many of the towns in the State are waking up to the importance of increasing the business of their communities by inducing new industries to locate in their midst. They know that it is the life of a community, and the more there are the larger and more rapid the increase in population will be, and the more valuable their real estate. Induce foreign capital to come in and inaugurate a policy that will cause the young men to remain at home and engage in business here, instead of following the march of capital to the great West.

We have received a neat catalogue of the Trotting Stock at Sunnyside Farm, Waterville, for 1886, of which Mr. C. H. Nelson is the enterprising proprietor. His stallions for the coming season are Nelson, (which last fall showed such remarkable speed) Dictator Chief, Col. West, Wilkes, Mambrino Egbert, Pluto, Rolf Knox, Rolf and Onward. These stallions are all 15¾ hands high, with the exception of Wilkes. The season ends Aug. 15th. The little book gives a full list of horses bred or raised by the proprietor, and other information to breeders and owners of horses. The showing which it gives will compare favorably with that of older breeders, and shows what may be accomplished by a go-ahead, progressive man. Mr. Nelson would be happy to send this catalogue to all addressing him at Waterville.

Investigations show that the limit of temperature at which men can work depends upon the length of their exposure, the amount of exertion they put forth, their condition, and the nature of the atmosphere, particularly as to its degree of moisture. It is stated that men have been employed on railways at 104°, in mines—under very favorable conditions—at 125°, and are said to work occasionally in the stoke-holes of tropical steamers at 156°. Prof. Dubois is reported to have estimated that a temperature of 120° can be endured when the air is as dry as possible, but that even 104° is likely to be fatal in an atmosphere saturated with moisture. It is also considered certain that men cannot become accustomed to stand for any considerable time a higher temperature than from 145° to 165°, even when they keep perfectly still and are in quite pure air.

Mrs. Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State, died at her residence in Washington at half past eight Sunday morning. The immediate cause of Mrs. Bayard's death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the shock of her daughter's sudden death two weeks ago. For the first week following that event she stood the strain and excitement quite well, but a week ago last Friday she was compelled to take to her bed and gradually grew worse from day to day, till Thursday, when congestion of the brain made its appearance. She was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death. Although for years Mrs. Bayard had been a confirmed invalid, she had for the last six months been in better health than for many years. Last summer she was very ill at her home in Wilmington, Del., with a complication of diseases of the liver and stomach, and her recovery at that time was considered doubtful. At the solicitation of her daughter Kate she put herself under the care of a physician at Washington, and under his treatment had improved so much as to be able to go into society this winter, and although still an invalid she was in comparatively good health when her daughter died. She was about 51 years of age.

Industrial Work in Schools.

The grand idea of agricultural colleges, founded by the munificence of the government, grew out of a want that was felt by the people for an industrial, a practical education. The old colleges had been sticking to their Greek and Latin, grinding out doctors and lawyers and ministers—flooding the country with an "overproduction" of those who were seeking places in the so called learned professions—but those desiring an industrial education had no opportunity to gain the rudiments in any of the schools then established. There has been a marked change in this direction within a few years, and one of the most interesting of the experiments in education is that of industrial training in the public schools of the large cities. In Boston, as an example, there have always been a number of persons, mostly ladies, who have felt that something beside book lessons and mental training was due to the children whom the State undertakes to educate. Sewing has for some time been one of the regular branches of instruction, taught in the school rooms, in school hours, by a special teacher. It seemed desirable some time ago that another step should be taken in that direction. Last summer Mrs. Hemenway introduced cooking into the vacation school, which she supported in the Starr King school house on Tennyson street. With the consent of the committee she fitted up a kitchen in the basement, with admirable arrangements for class work. The results of this were so encouraging that it was agreed by the head masters and the committee on manual training in the schools, to continue the cooking school, and to place it, like all other instruction, under the control of the masters. There are two teachers in this school, one trained in the Boston Cooking School, the other a young English lady, who has taken the full course of instruction in an English cooking school. In each class are 15 girls from 13 to 16 years; they are selected by the master of the school to which they belong; but there is no compulsion. Cooking is an elective study, but it grows in popularity, and they are fortunate who can attend the cooking classes. The lessons are three hours each, in the regular school time. Among the pupils are eight girls from the Horace Mann school for deaf mutes, where they have been taught visible speech, or reading from the lips, and they find no difficulty in following what the teacher says. There are in four different classes, two in each class, and get on as well as the pupils who can hear. Nothing that is called a miracle is more wonderful than the instruction of the deaf and the blind. It is noticeable also that in each class there is at least one colored girl. Ten classes a week, with fifteen girls in each class, give a result of three hours a week to each of 150 girls. The course is twenty lessons, well arranged, and the teaching includes taking care of the kitchen, clearing away the dishes, scouring the tins, the bread pans, tables, etc., and leaving the place and utensils in perfect order for the use of the next class.

At the Industrial School on North Bennet street the same kind of work is done on a larger scale. The building is owned by several ladies, who bought it especially for charitable work. It is fitted us with kindergarten school rooms, shoemaker's shops, printing offices, carpenter's shop, laundry, sewing rooms, kitchen, and library, and is under the direction of devoted ladies and earnest teachers. Here there is a cooking school similar in all points to the Boston School Kitchen. There are also classes in shoemaking, printing and carpentry. There are from 12 to 15 boys in each class, and they are from 11 to 14 years old. The pupils there are expected to number the girls learning cooking, one lesson a week: 96 boys learning carpentry; 96 shoemaking; 112 printing, each one lesson of two hours a week. There is probably a large class also in modelling, as one was to be opened before the new year. All these pupils, boys and girls, take these lessons voluntarily; they come from the grammar schools, and are under the rules of the public schools in all matters that relate to absence, tardiness, and discipline. These classes are a part of the public system of instruction, only the whole expense of them is paid by ladies, who are so confident of the benefit of this kind of industrial work for children that they are willing to bear the whole cost of the experiment. In all cases these ladies, the masters and the sub-committee on manual training in schools have worked together. This is no private interference with public schools; but it is a public spirited way of helping the city to improve the schools. It is a fair trial of a plan that seems important to a great many persons; and, so far as one can see, the trial is successful, and some form of manual training will become a part of the regular course of study in the grammar schools. In regard to the cooking classes, the indirect lessons in order, neatness, courtesy and economy are of as much importance as the cooking itself; while making food attractive looking and a kitchen a clean and pleasant place, are among the best lessons in housekeeping. This has been the careful work of months, and very little has been said about it.

The experiment seems so successful in Massachusetts that it is worth trying in other towns and States where philanthropic persons are willing to give it a good start. It would not be desirable in Maine to divert the public school fund from its present channels, and these industrial schools could flourish only in the larger places; but we have no hesitation in saying that there is a field for this work in Maine. There are scholars whose future lies in the line of some industrial pursuit, whose time is about the same as wasted in wrestling with Greek and Latin; they need something more practical which will enable them to grapple successfully with the bread and butter question—a start in some industrial pursuit, whereby a useful trade may be acquired. This would go far towards solving the present labor disturbance. Not one tramp in twenty that are filling our jails and prison, has a trade, or can turn his hand to any pursuit that requires skill in its execution. Too much of the time in the past has been given to the theoretical, and too little to the practical.

Col. Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetts, with a clear understanding of the rivalries and competitions which manufacturers will have to contend with in the future, says that their only hope lies in their ability to produce those fine quality of goods that we are now importing. This, he believes may be done, if our industrial schools, and technical schools are fostered, and that in that way, and that way alone, can New England—a farming and manufacturing community,—retain its rank in the sisterhood of States. However much we may value the "higher education," as it is called, we must rid ourselves of the idea that a classical education is necessary for the youth who aspires to high positions, as in this country he has a right to aspire. Hon. Lot M. Morrill, one of Maine's leading statesmen, graduated at the rural academy. When the country needed a great leader in its dire strait, it called to the helm of State the once obscure rail splitter Abraham Lincoln. Massachusetts, "our good mother" did honor to herself in calling Henry Wilson from the shoemaker's bench, to high positions, which he in turn honored. President Cleveland never attended a college of any kind; the acting Vice President, John Sherman, is a graduate of the common schools of Ohio; the Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, never got farther than a Delaware rural academy; the Speaker of the House of Representatives, John G. Carlisle, is a self-educated man.

We trust the farmers of Kennebec county, and especially of the western portion, will bear in mind the Institute at Readfield Corner to-morrow, Friday, Feb. 5th. The exercises will be held at the Methodist chapel, and the display of fruit and dairy products will be made at the vestry adjoining, where the picnic dinner and supper will be served. Good music will be provided, and as the subjects are all of vital importance to our farming interests the attendance should be large. Hon. Rufus Prince of Turner, will participate in the discussions of the day, and Hon. Edward Wiggin of Aroostook county, will close the exercises with an address on "Progress of Agriculture."

Many persons complain of water backing up from the front of the roof by ice dams, doing much injury to paper, paint and furniture. Now, if you have an attic, open the windows and you have it as cold as out on the back where which always accends that causes the snow to melt gradually and the ice accumulates.

The State College.

The annual reports of the trustees, president, farm superintendent and treasurer of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Orono, for 1885, have been made, and from an advance copy, the following abstract is made:

THE TRUSTEES REPORT

That $1,350 of the $1,650 appropriated by the last Legislature, to provide apparatus for the use of the college, has been expended with careful discrimination.

There was also an appropriation for $1,000, for finishing and furnishing with tools and other equipments, several of the workshops. This sum has been very advantageously expended for the purposes indicated. It will be encouraging to the friends of practical education to know the fact that much of the work of fitting the shop for use has been performed by students, and is very creditable to both the instructor, Mr. Flint, and students. The trustees were much gratified to find a most creditable degree of interest in shop practice on the part of the students.

The farm management discloses fresh improvements each year. The grounds immediately around the farm buildings have been much improved since our last report, and the buildings have been repaired and painted. Eighteen acres of land having been reclaimed from bushes and barrenness, and relieved of much of its surplus moisture by drainage, will be added to the productive area of the farm next season. The stock has been improved in quality and increased in numbers and value. The large barn standing somewhat remote from the buildings, by removal of which the last legislature appropriated $1000, has not been moved, it having been filled with hay and grain last summer. The removal will be made during spring.

The agricultural course for students at the college is very highly spoken of. The skilful management of the farm affords valuable opportunities to become acquainted with the best methods of farm management now employed. The experiment station is referred to as very valuable to the students in the agricultural course. The college now offers opportunities of exceptional excellence to the student in agriculture. The need of more room is urged.

The trustees commend the spirit and usefulness of "The Cadet," the issue of which was commenced by the students last September. It has continued to improve.

The present *morale* of the college is in a high degree encouraging.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

President M. C. Fernald, who has so efficiently and satisfactorily filled his position at the college, refers in a most fitting manner to the death of ex-Gov. Abner Coburn, and his connection with the college. "The generous gift of Governor Coburn, which by ex-Gov. Coburn in this institution, renders his removal by death, from further participation in its affairs, a loss seriously felt by all connected with the college, as to me, as a friend, personal friend. So active were his sympathies with the college and for it, they did not cease to manifest themselves, even down to the closing hours of his life. The generous contribution, which he made in his will to the further endowment of the college will stand as a lasting memorial to the generosity of his nature and to his sympathetic interest in the cause of industrial education. When his benefaction shall become available, it cannot fail to enhance the usefulness of the college, and in the permanent good it will accomplish it cannot fail to prove an enduring monument to his memory."

Under the instruction of Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, the military system of the college has been fully maintained. The Coburn Cadets have been divided into two companies, and in all the departments, the efforts has been constant to maintain a high standard of instruction and to render the courses of study of real value. In this instruction the practical element has been a marked feature. In the laboratory, in the shop, in the drawing-rooms, and in the field, the lessons of the class-room are practically applied. The utility to the student of such application can scarcely be over-estimated.

The meeting at Washington, the second week in July, of the representatives of different agricultural colleges and allied State institutions, which was attended by President Fernald, is spoken of. Opportunity was thus afforded to make intelligent comparisons of the state of these institutions at the different dates, based upon the representation of their executive officers. It is pleasing to know that these institutions clearly hold at the present time a stronger and more assured position than at any previous period of their history, and that the work they are accomplishing is of more satisfactory character than at any previous date.

President Fernald regards the Experimental Station as very valuable to the college, supplementing the work of the institution on a fairly liberal scale.

The erection of a building for the Departments of Agriculture and Natural History is regarded as very necessary.

OTHER REPORTS.

The librarian, A. E. Rogers, extends thanks to Mr. E. C. Allen of this city, Senator Hale, Representative Boutelle, Senator Blair of New Hampshire, the State Librarian and Executive Department at Washington, for valuable books and documents. Senator Hale is warmly thanked for a contribution of $100, to be used as a nucleus for a library fund. The necessity of better library accommodations is urged.

Mr. C. H. Benjamin makes a report of the improvements made in the facilities for teaching Mechanical Engineering. The appropriation for this work, for the present spring, for the purchase of new machinery and apparatus, has been nearly all expended and with good results. A recitation room, drawing room and office have been fitted up in the second story of the shop building and equipped.

Prof. Walter Balentine, Professor of Agriculture, in his report states that three students graduated from the course in agriculture, 13 from one in engineering, 1 in farming, one is taking a course in Veterinary Science in the American Veterinary College of New York City, and the third is at present engaged in teaching. Instruction in practical agriculture has been added to the theoretical work of the course. Students in agriculture will, in the future, spend four hours per week, for at least one year, studying the details of farm management under the direction of the farm superintendent. Twenty volumes bearing on scientific agriculture have been added to the library. Additional room and equipments for the experiment farm are needed. More attention to horticulture is recommended, and Prof. Balentine thinks a professorship of horticulture desirable as soon as circumstances will admit.

The farm superintendent presents an account of farm transactions for the year ended Nov. 30, 1885.

APPRAISAL OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEES, November 30, 1885.

Live Stock,	$3,924 00
Crops,	2,789 00
	$6,713 00

APPRAISAL OF PROPERTY BY TRUSTEES, November 30, 1884.

Live Stock,	$4,744 00
Crops,	2,450 00
	$7,194 00
Cash receipts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1885,	$4,417 66
Cash expenditures for the year ending Nov. 30, 1885,	$3,921 87
Liabilities Nov. 30, 1884,	4,825 73
Liabilities Nov. 30, 1885,	6,193 36

FARM CREDITS.

Cash on hand,		$490 29
Cash due from various parties,		316 00
Draining and clearing land,	85 70	
New work on barns,	189 25	
Lumber provided for new barn,	170 78	
Excess of appraisal of Nov. 30, 1885, above appraisal of Nov. 30, 1884,	245 00	
	481 00	
		1,977 97
Excess of liabilities of Nov. 30, 1885, above liabilities of Nov. 30, 1884,		$1,380 63
Net earnings of the farm for the year,		4006 34

The acreas of crops and their yields were as follows: Grass, 86 acres, 127 tons; mensury barley, 9 acres, 128; oats, 7½ acres, 313; oats without manure, 10½ acres, 418, potatoes, 1 acre, 154.

There are upon the farm forty-six cattle, forty of them being thoroughbred. Of these eight are Shorthorn, sixteen are "Cattle Club" Jerseys and sixteen are "Maine State" Jerseys. Approved bulls are at the heads of these herds, and the young animals produced are of much excellence. Twenty-six cows are now in milk. The average number in milk during the year was twenty-three. From these, 120,784 lbs. of milk were produced. Of this amount 110,638 lbs. were manufactured into butter, producing 5,720 lbs.; an average of 19 5-16 lbs. of milk for each pound of butter. The calls for Shropshire sheep by farmers have been such that the flock is reduced in number. Eight have been sold. In previous years, Chester pig breeding has received attention, young animals for breeding purposes having been sent into many sections of the State.

Considerable space is devoted to "Experiments." The results of experiments relating to "The feeding value of purple hulless barley," "Difference between weight of live and dressed poultry," "Oat seedings," and "Beef production," are included.

THE CATALOGUE

Of the Institution for 1885-1886, is connected with the reports. A summary of the list of students is as follows: Post graduates, 1; Seniors, 17; Juniors, 23; Sophomores, 28; Freshmen, 16; Special, 7. Total number of students, 92.

Arrangements have been made by which applicants accommodated by the plan may pass examination for admission without incurring the expense of going to Orono. The gentlemen named below have been appointed examiners for the sections of the State in which they severally reside; D. F. Allen, B. S., Presque Isle; H. M. Estabrook, B. S. Gorham; E. S. Danforth, B. S., Skowhegan; S. W. Gould, B. S., Skowhegan; Prin. F. E. Partin, Greeley Institute, Cumberland; O. C. Harrington, B. S., Cape Elizabeth; S. K. Hitchings, B. S., Biddeford; Henry K. White, A. M., Newcastle; Wm. W. Allen, A. B., Dexter; Charles A. Black, A. M., East Machias; Rev. W. R. Cross, Milltown, N. B.; Henry W. Johnson, A. B., Bethel; I. C. Phillips, A. B., Wilton; Hon. N. A. Luce, Augusta; W. R. Whittle, A. B., Ellsworth; W. E. Sargent, A. M., Freeport.

The Great Ice Storm.

This winter will pass into history as one of the most remarkable for peculiarly disastrous storms. The rain of Thursday and Friday formed ice almost as fast as it reached the trees and earth, adhering to everything. The trees were venecred more heavily than the oldest inhabitant can recall. The storm did vast damage to shade trees in the cities and villages of Maine. The orchard and forest trees have also had a good deal of pruning done by the ice and wind of Thursday night. In many places, also, about the cities, the damage to other property from falling of the limbs has been quite extensive. Telegraph lines were prostrated everywhere, and people were most effectually shut out from communication with all parts of the world, and the telephone hung on the wall a worthless fixture. Up to this writing, although a large force has been at work, the lines are not yet repaired. Trees were broken down and prostrated across highways and railroads, interrupting travel. Young orchards have fallen easy victims to the storm, and we expect to hear of great damage to the fruit trees.

The storm was the most severe in the western part of the State. In Portland the streets were filled with fallen branches of trees, and pedestrianism was dangerous. Several persons were badly injured—one, Dr. Thurston, dying, perhaps fatally. The storm extended through New England.

Our correspondent, J. Earnest Hammond, gives the following account of the ice storm in York county and vicinity: The most destructive storm that has visited this locality within the memory of our oldest residents, has been in progress since Wednesday evening, commencing with a fine rain and increasing to a how of hail, which formed ice rapidly. Thursday morning found the fruit trees laden with ice, the storm continuing during the day and so increased that the limbs attached to the trees were but the weaker limbs were succumbing to their relentless enemy; peach orchards befing almost or wholly destroyed. Friday morning the scene almost surpassed description; pear trees were broken down, and I noticed several in the orchards on the Bauneg-Beg Greenhouse farm in which trunks three or four inches in diameter were split in sections. Apple orchards had also suffered severely, and branches were strewn in profusion in every orchard, while those remaining intact were bending toward the earth beneath their heavy burdens. Occasional branches, six to ten inches diameter, were broken off and mingled with the smaller ones. From the summit of Bauneg-Beg we secured very fine and complete views of York and Cumberland counties in this State, also Strafford and Carroll counties, N. H., and with the aid of a glass we easily determined the situation for many miles in every direction must be similar to that of this locality. At the present writing (31st) but the great danger is passing slowly and the thermometer registers 31°, it having ranged from 28° to 32° since the opening of the storm. The present will be a suitable opportunity for our prominent fruit growers to advance ideas for pruning the growth of injured fruit trees which are not wholly beyond repair.

Our correspondent, J. W. L., thus speaks of the ravages of the storm in Sagadahoc county: "In all directions we have been ruthlessly pruned of their branches by the weight of ice on them. Shade trees suffered the most, in many places being completely ruined. Telegraph wires and poles were broken down everywhere. There was no communication by wire. The recollection of our "oldest inhabitant" gives no parallel of this. For 24 hours the mercury stood at 32 and did not vary half a degree. Orchards have suffered severely. Young trees bent to the earth, twigs and branches were coated with rolls of ice two inches in diameter. The ice is not all off at this writing (31st), but the great danger is past as the sun on Saturday and Sunday caused much of it to melt and fall off. The streets of our village were impassable Friday morning, from broken down trees. It is a sad spectacle that is presented in the orchards of broken limbs and split down trees.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this Society was held in Boston, Tuesday, the President, Hon. George B. Loring, in the chair. Hon. Hanibal Hamlin of Maine, who was present, was elected an honorary member. Payson Tucker was also elected honorary member.

President Loring then delivered his address, which was listened to with marked interest.

The report of the Treasurer, George W. Riddle, showed the amount on hand at the last annual meeting was $3,396.27, and the amount at present is $3,518.81. During the 10 years in which he has been Treasurer, the receipts have been $335,173.66; fifteen fairs have been held, and the average receipts for fairs have been $23,277. Ex-Mayor J. P. Bass of Bangor, representing the Eastern Maine Agricultural Fair, invited the Society to hold its fair again in Bangor in September, 1886. It was voted to hold the next Fair in Bangor.

The following was adopted:

Voted, That the great interest of forest protection and encouragement demand the earnest attention of the legislative bodies of the several New England States, and any measures which will aid in guarding against fire and encourage fruit growth will receive the cordial support of this Society.

A Board of Trustees was then elected. Following are the members from Maine:

Maine—Fred Atwood of Winthrop, Moses H. Hussey of North Berwick, F. O. Beal of Bangor, C. P. Mattocks of Portland.

On motion of Col. Clark, the following were appointed a committee to confer with the New England railroads to secure special terms for the transportation of cattle for breeding purposes:

Col. John B. Clark of New Hampshire, J. H. Peters of Vermont, Major Finney of Massachusetts, J. R. Blaisdell of Rhode Island, Mr. Barstow of Connecticut.

The members then proceeded to the Quincy House to partake of the annual dinner.

RECENT DEATHS. Wm. Edward Wordling, A. M., LL. D., well known in this State, and one of the eminent and successful men so many of whom have gone from Maine and settled in the great West, dropped died at Plainview, Minn., Saturday, 23d, aged about 75 years. He was a native of Belfast and graduated at Colby University in 1836, and being one year in college with Rev. Dr. Ricker of this city. He has held several positions in literary institutions and public offices. Since 1870 he had been a member of the board of trustees of Colby University, and donated $10,000 towards the institution. At the time of his death he was a lawyer and banker, and had accumulated much wealth.——George Moulton of Bruckis, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died very suddenly there last week. He was much interested in the religious prosperity of the place.——A. T. Bean, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Auburn, died last week.——Mrs. Caroline P. Noyes, widow of the late Albert Noyes, Esq., of Bangor, died very suddenly of congestion Sunday night. The disease not appearing until Sunday morning.——Mr. Henry P. Kidder, one of the best known and respected business men in Boston, died in New York last week. He was member of the large house of Kidder, Peabody & Co.——Rev. Dr. Sumner Ellis, a prominent and popular Universalist clergyman, died at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, of typhoid pneumonia, and his remains will be taken to North Orange, Mass., for burial. He was a man of high scholarship and literary taste, the author of several books, and a contributor to various Universalist periodicals.——Hon. John D. Philbrick, formerly superintendent of the schools of Boston, died Tuesday morning at his country home at Danvers, of paralysis. He was in his 68th year.——David Moulton, senior deputy collector of the Portland Custom House, died Monday morning of typhoid pneumonia, aged 61 years. He has been deputy collector since 1863, under Collectors Jewett, Washburn, Morrill, Dow and Emerson. He was born in Porter, and was at one time a teacher of Foxcroft Academy. He leaves two sons, both residents of Malden, Mass., and two daughters. He was an accomplished humorous reader.

RECENT TRANSFER OF M. S. J. HERD BOOK STOCK. BULLS.—"Acme," No. 529, from John M. Jones, Turner Centre, to Benjamin Johnson, Phillips, Me.; "L. K." 550, E. P. and A. C. True, South Litchfield, Me., to M. C. Morrill, Gray.

COWS AND HEIFERS.—"Maggie," 709, Timothy Moriarty, Lewiston, to O. Gardner, Rockland; "Kitty Clover 4th," 1308, B. W. Thomas, Lewiston, to J. C. Jordan, Portland; "Euric 2d," 1106, Z. H. Bearce, Turner, to Rufus Prince, So. Turner; to the same, "Zaneo 3d," 1105; "Ruby," 1367, to C. T. Bailey, Winthrop; the same to Chas. Stackpole, Winthrop; "Carrie Belle," 428, E. A. Bailey, Winthrop, to Elliott Wood, Winthrop; "Vera," 1117, B. F. Briggs, Auburn, to C. F. Peterson, Brunswick; "Maid Mary," 1036, J. W. Lang, Bowdoinham, to J. N. Ginn, Brooks; "Guise," 727, O. Gardner, Rockland, to W. H. Sewall, Bath; "Agnes R." 1128, and "Calpana" 1184, J. R. Renick, Winthrop, to Mathew C. Morrill, Dry Mills, Me.

N. R. PIKE, *Sec'y.*

SUPERIOR COURT. The February term of the Superior Court convened at the court house in this city, Tuesday, and the following gentlemen reported and were sworn as jurors: Edwin A. Bessey, Albion; Geo. R. Boutelle, Waterville; Albert G. Clifford, Benton; Joshua A. Eugley, Foreman, Belmont; Nathan Greer, Augusta; C. S. Haynes, Wayne; Eugene Holt, Clinton; Thomas C. Hoyt, Augusta; J. B. Mayhew, Readfield; George Ricker, Oakland; Luther W. Rogers, Waterville; George E. Smith, Winthrop; Joseph Welch, Litchfield; Joseph Young, Chelsea.

Fitchburg, Mass., had a $35,000 fire, Friday.

Editor's Table.

JANUARY. Through the year with the poets. Edited by Oscar Fay Adams. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price 75 cents. Mr. Adams' second volume in this admirable series is well up to the first in the character of the selections which go to make up the table of contents. The later as well as the older poets are represented, and the collection is as perfect as it could possibly be considering its limitations in point of size.

BOYS' HEROES. By E. E. Hale. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.00. "Boys," says Mr. Hale, "are jealously exclusive in their choice of heroes, and have not many," and he goes on to recount the names of those whom he believes are entitled to a high place in juvenile estimation. The book is written in Mr. Hale's fascinating style, and is one of the best of his productions. It is also very handsomely illustrated.

THE CHILDREN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By Rose G. Kingsley, daughter of the late Canon Kingsley. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.00. These sketches, of the royal children who found their last resting place in Westminster Abbey, with the description of their tombs, is deeply interesting, and the boy or girl who reads them will imbibe with the story a good deal of important English history which would hardly be found in text books.

"In the King's Garden." By James Berry Bensel. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.00. Mr. Bensel's name is familiar to all lovers of good poetry, who will rejoice at the opportunity now afforded to obtain, in this handsome volume, a permanent collection of his best pieces. The opening stanza from the "Rhyme of Summer" has in it the very breezes of summer time:

> The daisies nodded in the grass, the buttercups were sleeping,
> And just across the river sang the farmers at the reaping;
> Upon the hills, so blue and far, the maple leaves were showing
> Their pallid beauty in the breeze that from the sea was blowing.
> A little maid came through the land with song and rippling laughter;
> The buttercups made way for her, the daisies nodded after.

"England as Seen by an American Banker." Notes of a Pedestrian Tour. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.50. This charming work is sufficient disproof of the popular belief that the only book a banker knows anything about is an account book. It is really one of the best descriptive works of travel we have seen for a long time, and absolutely more satisfying to the reader who wishes for clear impressions of places and people than Richard Grant White's *England Without and Within*, which is regarded by most Americans as the standard book on the subject.

"How success is Won." By Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. This is the third series of "Little Biographies," and contains interesting sketches and accurate portraits of eminent men, who have won their way to success.

"Five-Minute Recitations," by Walter K. Fobes, of the Boston School of Elocution, may be found on the counter of J. Frank Pierce, Augusta. Price 50 cents.

A very learned disquisition on "The Industrial Situation, and the question of wages," a study of social physiology, by J. Schoenhof, is published in New York, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price $1.00. For sale in Boston by C. H. Whiting.

"The Dawning," a novel of absorbing interest, with the plot in classic Boston, the author unannounced, is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston; price $1.50. For sale in Augusta by J. Frank Pierce.

"Ashes for Flame," and other poems, by Caroline Dana Howe, of Portland; 190 pp., price $1.00. There are some seventy poems in the volume, some of which have great local interest, and all show that Mrs. Howe has the true poetic genius. Published by Loring, Short and Harmon, Portland.

"Leaves of Shamrock," published by Oliver Ditson & Co. The new book, "Leaves of Shamrock," is something that cannot fail to please any one who loves the songs of Ireland. Every original Irish air will be found among its pages, easily arranged, for the piano or organ; and it is the best and latest collection of these gems from the Emerald Isle. The book is brimful of the beautiful melodies, dances, national airs, etc., that could have originated only in Ireland. The price is 80 cts. for the paper-covered edition; $1.00 for the board covers, and $1.50 for the elegant cloth binding. For sale in Augusta at the music store of C. C. Hunt.

"The Household Record, a Diary of Twenty Years," is published by The Household Record Co., Washington D. C.; 365 pp., 8vo. Cloth, $1.25; half Russia, $1.50. Sent my mail on receipt of price. In every household, events and circumstances are constantly occurring which are of too great interest and of too much importance to be intrusted simply to memory. Financial transactions, obligations, payments, contracts, labor engagements, and similar affairs, should all be made matters of record in some suitable and permanent form. The best of memories fail us at times. Knowledge as to the exact fact and date is a safeguard against misunderstanding, and often a security against loss. Of equal value to the intelligent farmer is a record of his farm interests, enabling him to compare year by year dates and results, as to stock and crops, seed-time and harvest. Nor will the well-ordered household be neglectful of the hearth and home. Left to the care of unaided memory, many of the happy hours, pleasant days, notable events, and memorable occasions, which constitute the richest legacy of life, soon fade into dim uncertainty, and often pass into entire forgetfulness. He is happiest, who holds in possession the largest measure of these pleasurable memories. To these ends this work has been specially designed.

The February number of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* more than maintains the promise made for the new year by the January number. Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, answers Gail Hamilton's attack on Civil Service Reform in an article whose savage humor will amuse even those who do not care to be convinced by its array of facts and figures. M. B. Upham contributes a delightful sketch called "Backwoods Preraphaelites," in which the humorous characteristics of a raw and quaint settlement in one of the Middle States are hit off. There are two short stories, "In a Garret," by "J. S. of Dale," and "The Gold Wulfric," by Grant Allen, an exciting and dramatic detective story. It is becoming evident that the heroine of "Taken by Siege" is sketched from one of the best known of American prima donnas, and that several of the subordinate figures are also taken from the life. There are poems by Helen Gray Cone, Edgar Fawcett, and others.

FIRES IN MAINE. Following are the losses by the two fires in Portland, last Friday morning. Chapman & Norton, loss about $20,000, insurance $10,000; L. D. Austin, loss several thousand, insurance $4,000; McKenney's heirs, loss about $4,000, insurance $4,000; Dow, Coffin & Libby, clothing, insurance $1,000; W. E. Chandler, loss several hundred, insurance $2,000; C. K. Hawes, musical instruments, insurance $1,600; Alfred Haskell, confectioner, loss $1,000, insurance $900; Marrett, Bailey & Co., loss $1,500 covered by insurance; T. L. Kimball, restaurant, loss $350, uninsured; M. S. Fisher, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000; Deane Bros. & Sawyer, loss $20,000, insurance $16,000. At the Central Wharf fire, the Central Wharf Company had $2,300 insurance, Mr. Wood $1,200, Adelaide Sprague $1,000, the Deake Heirs $3,000 which will nearly cover the loss in each case. Foss & Deering were insured for $25,000 and J. S. Winslow & Co. for $4,500 which will not cover the loss. The other occupants of the building were not insured, and their loss will not be heavy in any case. Several other parties lost smaller amounts.—Wednesday evening, the store and cook house in connection with Merrill's ice privilege at North Edgcomb was destroyed by fire. A great many stores, and clothing belonging to the workmen, were in the building at the time.——The old shingle mill of Packard & Stacy at Blanchard, was burned Thursday afternoon. The burning building was only twenty feet from the new mill, but the men by a strong effort saved that structure. The old mill contained a good shingle machine, cutting off saw and other machinery, which were worth about $300. The building itself was of little value.

One of our sextons in making his report of burials, is explicit to a commendable degree. For instance, such entries as this occur: "Died, John Smith; male; aged three days; unmarried."

Maine Agricultural News.

—G. W. Beckler, South Leeds, has a nice pair of red, white faced steers, nine and eleven months old, girth 5 feet 11 inches, and six feet, and weigh 1850 pounds. I think Friend Bailey will have to try again. *Curtis' Corner.* MORGAN.

—Sandy Stream Grange, No. 72:

Master—F. B. Lane.
Overseer—H. A. Bacon.
Lecturer—Mrs. Lizzie Bacon.
Steward—Geo. R. Mosher.
Assistant Steward—Benj. Stevens.
Chaplain—Geo. W. Varney.
Treasurer—F. A. Bartlett.
Secretary—Mrs. N. F. Mussey.
Gate Keeper—Herbert Stevens.
Ceres—Mrs. F. B. Lane.
Pomona—Mrs. Edwin Rand.
Flora—Mrs. James B. Vickery.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. P. A. Starkey.

—The officers of Ritchie Grand were publicly installed by Past Master J. G. Harding, assisted by J. W. Coombs, Master of Silver Harvest Grange, Saturday evening 23d

Items of Maine News.

Rev. Mr. LeLacheur of Portland, is very ill.

Skowhegan is making grand preparations for the coming G. A. R. Encampment on the 10th.

It is proposed to build a steamboat to carry granite between the Penobscot river and New York.

The twenty thousand cords of wood to supply the furnaces at Katahdin Iron Works is being rapidly landed.

The spring term of the Maine State College commences next Tuesday. A number of additions to the Freshman class are expected during the first of the term.

The diamonds of Mrs. Senator Stanford of California are valued at $1,000,000. She has four entire sets which belonged to Queen Isabella.

The following Maine postmasters were appointed Monday: Edon, Leonard J. Thomas; Mars Hill, Howard W. Safford; Montville, W. S. Pottle.

F. L. Irish, who recently purchased the shovel-handle factory at Buckfield, has also purchased of C. Withington & Sons, their brush-block business.

Gen. James A. Hall of Damariscotta, will contribute to the Lincoln County *News*, the story of the Second Maine Battery at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Capt. W. H. Boynton of Bangor, chief clerk on the railway postal service between Bangor and Boston, has been removed, and Mr. Hugh T. Gallagher of Bangor appointed.

Saturday, Caro, an eight-year-old daughter of Captain John Cooper of Richmond, while playing, fell, striking on her back and head, causing concussion of the brain. The little one will come out all right.

Mr. George M. Dunham, an old and respected citizen of Foxcroft, fell dead in his stable Wednesday afternoon, while feeding his stock. He was about 83 years old and had been in feeble health for some time.

The Oldtown skating rink, owned by Perry, Gould & Dillingham, was entirely demolished, Friday night, by the immense weight of snow on the roof. The rink was built over a year ago, and cost over $2,000.

Eugene Perkins of Bluehill, a young man about 17 years old, was engaged chopping wood, when his axe caught under a limb in such a manner that in its fall it cut off three of his toes, leaving them in his boot after his foot was drawn out.

Mr. Charles Nason of Winterport, is said to have recently received the intelligence that he is one of four heirs to an estate in New York, valued at $1,500,000, recently left by an aunt who died there. Mr. Nason has been in reduced circumstances.

Silverware that proved to have been stolen over a year ago from the Humbert family at Bar Harbor, was recently found hidden under a tree in the Young district. It was restored to its owners by Mr. Geo. B. Mitchell, whose children discovered it.

The Dennison Manufacturing Company of Brunswick, have leased from Woodbury Purington, Topsham, his mill privilege, which is situated the grist and saw mill and the Given & Stone mill, for a term of years, with the privilege that they can at any time purchase it for $15,000.

A meeting of the citizens of Dexter was held at the National Bank rooms recently, to consider ways and means for improving business by inducing parties to locate there. Correspondence has been had with Connecticut parties, who would employ about 200 hands if they came to Dexter.

Thursday, as a bark team was passing up a hill in Winn, the horses knocked over Fred Rice, a boy about five years of age, cut a gash in his forehead about three inches long, another gash in the top of his head, while a calk on the shoe of one of the horses made a hole in the boy's temple. The physicians say he will recover.

A few days ago as John L. Thomas of Mexico was feeding his cattle, one of his three year old steers was reaching after hay and lapping it toward him just as Thomas dropped the hanging door down that shut the space between the drive-way floor and the leanto. The door caught the steer's tongue and cut three inches completely off.

An immense amount of hard work is the lot of most of the Aroostook clergymen. Sunday, for instance, Rev. Mr. Christie drove during the day and night, nearly 40 miles. He preached forenoon and afternoon, and delivered a temperance lecture in the evening. His ride home from Caribou at night was made on the thermometer registering 40° below zero.

A sad case of destitution and suffering of a family named Smith, residing in Western Sebec, came to the knowledge of our citizens a few days since. The head of the family have died of typhoid fever since last fall, and while Mr. Smith has been confined to the bed for several weeks from a sciatic trouble. The neighbors contributed at once to their wants.

The Vanceboro freight train and Bucksport passenger train collided in a dense fog in the Maine Central yard at Bangor, Monday night. Both were moving very slowly. The snow plow on the passenger train was smashed and the flange scraper badly broken up. The locomotive on the freight train was considerably damaged. Nobody was hurt.

Shaw Bros., the great tanning firm, are said to be greatly encouraged by the business prospects for the coming year. Their tanneries are now doing a larger business than at any time since they resumed operations. The firm will haul from 15,000 to 18,000 cords of bark this winter and intend to largely increase their business in the spring.

Schooner Fannie A. Milliken of Bath, bound from New York for Key West, Tampa Bay and Pensacola, with a general cargo, was struck by lightning, Jan. 21st, in lat. 34° 28', long. 74° 4', and totally dismasted. The captain and crew were taken off by the Norwegian bark Sigurd Jarl, from Trapani for Gloucester, and brought to Vineyard Haven. They saved nothing but their personal effects.

Mr. H. Greeley of Ellsworth has sold his famous trotting stallion, Hambletonian Knox, to Mr. W. B. Bacon of Boston, who is connected with the Eastern Railroad. Hambletonian Knox is one of the finest horses in Maine, having a record of 2.29 made at the State Fair last fall and can probably trot much faster. His sire was Gilbert Knox and his dam was by Gideon. It is understood that the price paid was about $5,000.

Messrs. Young & Walton, the new proprietors of the extract works in Houlton, are receiving one hundred cords of bark per day at their works. The company have lately erected a building 42x20, to be used as a refinery. Mr. Martin, the popular superintendent, is preparing to erect a building in which all the barrels used for the extract are to be manufactured. Five thousand barrels will be turned out this year.

There are some heavy wool growers in Franklin county, among them John Oliver, 1,000 pounds; B. Bradbury, 1,057 pounds; Hovey Kilkenney, 1,000 pounds; Roscoe Dyer, 2000 pounds; Louis Dyer, 1,325 pounds, of Freeman; Dennis E. Clark, 4,-966 pounds; James T. Skillings, 800 pounds; Silas Barbank, 850 pounds; E. K. Hitchcock, 700 pounds, of Strong; Ira Starr, Jr., 868 pounds; S. W. Look, 1,340 pounds; J. McClain, 700 pounds, of New Vineyard.

There was a narrow escape from a serious fire in the house of E. and J. H. Comins at East Boothbay Island on the west coast of Ireland, has sent Manager Schoonmaker of New York, further pathetic facts of the very great suffering and destitution among the poor fishermen there. He said that the distress in Inishbofin is unequalled by that of any other part of the west coast. There are 250 families on the island, and that of this number not more than 30 will be able to get along unaided. "If I could only get them a supply of even the worst food," he writes, "and some Indian meal and seed potatoes for the spring, in order that they may have the chance of a good harvest next year, that is all I would ask. You are the first to lend us a helping hand and we hope that you will continue and tide us over the coming trying months."

The mail carrier at Durango, Col., from Farmington, Me., reports that a protracted fight recently occurred between Carlisle cowboys and some Mexican sheep herders on the lower San Juan river, near the Navajo reservation. The trouble grew out of an effort of both parties to occupy the same range. The sheep herders drove their flocks where the cattle were feeding and the cowboys attempted to drive them off. The Mexicans proved too strong for their assailants and forced them to take refuge in a cabin. They then burned all the other buildings belonging to the cowmen and held the latter as prisoners in the cabin for a day and a night, during time they drove their sheep away and then left. One Mexican was killed during the shooting.

Capt. Clark of the American ship, Frank N. Thayer, has arrived at Plymouth in a life steamer picked up while he picked up at sea. He relates that he was bound for New York with a mixed crew, including two Manilla seamen. These men stole upon the deck one night, and armed with knives attacked two officers, killing them instantly. Three sailors on deck were quickly dispatched. Capt. Clark, hearing the shrieks, rushed on deck with his night shirt. The Manillans slashed him terribly and barely escaped with his life. After a hard struggle he broke away from his assailants, and rushed to his cabin and locked himself in. The Manillans battered down the hatches and kept the captain and crew below deck one day and night. The captain finally fired through the skylight at one of the mutineers and wounded him in the thigh. The man rushed to the side of the vessel and leaped overboard. The other mutineer then went below and fired the cargo, and returning to the deck jumped into the sea. Terrified to madness the crew forced their way on deck, lowered the boat and rowed away. The ship was consumed. The crew wandered at sea for a week before they were picked up.

Items of General News.

The public debt in January was reduced about $6,250,000.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in San Francisco, Aug. 3d, 1886.

A court circular announces that Gladstone in an audience with the Queen, Monday, was appointed prime minister.

Charles L. Webster, the publisher of Gen. Grant's book, has given Mrs. Grant a check for $250,000 as her share of the profits of the book up to date.

The increase in the population of Nebraska, for the five years from 1880 to 1885, is 268,243, or more than 50 per cent. The number of farms has increased 58 per cent.

Four men with their teams were buried by an avalanche near Park City, Utah, Thursday, and four men were reported buried in snow near Ketchum, Idaho.

The U. S. grand jury in Salt Lake City were discharged Saturday. They found forty-six indictments for unlawful cohabitation.

There is a deficit of 5,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop production of Illinois. This condition of affairs has not existed before for twenty-five years.

A farmer in New Hampshire has been fined for cruelty in not providing shelter for his cattle during the late cold weather. He was the richest man in the neighborhood.

It is estimated that fully 15,000 head of cattle lie dead on the prairie within a radius of seventy miles of Fort Elliott, Texas. The prairie dogs are nearly all dead. Several persons were badly frozen.

Eighty prisoners in the Louisville, Ky., jail, Friday night refused to go to their cells for the night, and it was not until two shots had been fired into the gang that they obeyed. No one was killed.

The Union Bank of Montreal has been sued for a million and a half of dollars by Mrs. Smith of Portland, a counter suit for having unjustly used an estate in which she was interested.

The Chicago express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into the rear of a freight train a mile west of Chicago Junction, Friday morning, and the engineer and fireman of the express train and the conductor on the freight train were killed.

At Douglastown, N. B., Annie Ramsey, aged seven, while coasting on Tuesday, slid into the river. Her brother Robert, aged nine, and Harry Hutchinsen, in trying to save her were also carried into the river and all three drowned.

The treasury of the great State of Texas is temporarily bankrupt. A check for $80,000 was presented by the educational department, but the treasurer was unable to meet it. A deficit of $150,000 now exists in the various State funds.

The trial of Charles Hayes, (colored) who was arrested in Portland, and taken to Boston, for the murder of Matilda Robinson in Cambridge, September 3d last, by cutting her throat with a razor, began in the Supreme Court at Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday.

It is now thought that the absconding president, McNeil, of the Lancaster Bank, has victimized the people of Lancaster out of fully $50,000. The largest lender is said to be Rev. Richard Ward. the Swedenborgian clergyman of Lancaster, who is reported to have loaned the false official $15,-000.

Diphtheria is epidemic in Newmarket, N. H., and is increasing. Ten new cases and one death are reported and schools ordered closed. Miss Smith, primary teacher, has been taken sick, also Miss Tuttle, her successor. On the Durham side all the pupils are sick but three, consequently the school had to close. There is quite a panic.

The jury at Buffalo, N. Y., in the case of Joseph P. Thoms, a switchman, against the Buffalo Creek Railway for $10,000 damages for the loss of his arm, awards the plaintiff $7,000. The plaintiff, while in the act of uncoupling a car on August 20, 1882, had his left arm so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

Early Tuesday morning, Bolling Parker, a respectable farmer of Nansemond county, Va., made a deadly assault with an axe upon his wife and sister. The latter was instantly killed and his wife was fatally wounded. Parker says he had no quarrel with his wife or sister, but could not resist the power that prompted him to the deed.

There is the greatest religious revival in progress at Peacham, Vt., near St. Johnsbury, at the present time, ever known, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Whittier. One hundred and seventy-five have already been converted, and the meetings are crowded. All church and neighborhood difficulties have been wiped out and good feeling reigns throughout the town.

News from Sans Bois, Choctaw Nation, is that January 8th, two families of rovers, consisting of nine persons, were caught in the blizzard of that date in a vast prairie about twenty miles from Sans Bois, and all were frozen to death in their wagons, and four horses were frozen to death. They were traveling in the direction of Muskogee. Nothing was found in their effects to tell who they were.

Wednesday morning last a snow slide demolished four cabins at the Sheridan mine, Colorado, and buried 22 men under 17 feet of snow. Three were killed outright. The wheat lands in the vicinity of Stockton, Cal., are inundated, some 35,000 acres of land being covered. Most of the inundated land is owned by the Glasgow-California Land Company, composed principally of foreign capitalists. The entire loss is estimated at $600,000.

At Hempstead, Texas, a family of negroes, of whom one Morris Johnson is the head, were poisoned Saturday by eating the flesh of a stolen hog which had been dosed with strychnine. A hog owner, to trap the thief, who was evidently appropriating the porkers, administered to some of the fattest a dose of poison. The result above mentioned ensued. Bill Harris and Henry Clay, two guests of Morris Johnson, and Johnson's stepdaughter have died, and several of the family are still in a critical condition.

Last year, John C. Kimbrel, a farmer living in Missouri, moved with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, to Kansas, taking up a claim near Dodge City. During the recent blizzard which prevailed in that section of the country, Kimbrel and his family were at Dodge City. They started home before the blizzard had spent its force, traveling in a covered wagon. Not being heard from for some time a searching party was sent out, which found the entire family frozen to death in the wagon.

A disastrous collision occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad about one o'clock Tuesday morning, near Staunton, Va. The night express ran into a freight train on a siding, and completely wrecked both engines. Gittings, a fireman, was killed. G. W. Ettinger, a master machinist, had his right arm and right leg badly broken, and received a bad scalp wound. N. E. Lacey of Richmond, an engineer, had his throat cut and his arm scalded. His condition is dangerous. Charles Smalles, of Staunton, the engineer of the freight train, had his back badly sprained and his body bruised. All the injured are reported to have loaned the false official $15,-000.

Father M. Colleran, who is administrator of the Catholic island on the west coast of Ireland, has sent Manager Schoonmaker of New York, further pathetic facts of the very great suffering and destitution among the poor fishermen there. He said that the distress in Inishbofin is unequalled by that of any other part of the west coast. There are 250 families on the island, and that of this number not more than 30 will be able to get along unaided. "If I could only get them a supply of even the worst food," he writes, "and some Indian meal and seed potatoes for the spring, in order that they may have the chance of a good harvest next year, that is all I would ask. You are the first to lend us a helping hand and we hope that you will continue and tide us over the coming trying months."

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, MASS., Feb. 2, 1886.

Names of Droves.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
Gideon Wells,	23	00	00
Warren Brown,	10	00	11
Merrill & Libby,	10	90	11
Weller & Libby	20	0	5
W. W. Hall,	20	00	00
Glines & Weston,	18	00	00
W. P. Libby,	15	25	15
J. F. Conery	10	00	10
F. H. Cooledge & Sons,	20	00	20

The run of cattle from the West and North was not heavy, but enough for the trade when the immense shipments of dressed beef and mutton from the West are taken into account. Trade opened slow, while prices were sustained. Buyers were reluctant to advance from last week's rates. Live sheep and lambs were not plenty. The demand for choice, fat lambs was good, and an advance of ¼ cent gained. Milch cows were very plenty and hard to sell, there being several carloads from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Veal calves sell quick at full prices. Store cattle were neglected. Some call for working oxen at low prices.

SALES.

Gideon Wells sold a pair four-year-old steers, called the best pair in the market, raised and fed by Col. Shepherd of Skowhegan, Me., estimated to dress 3000 lbs., pronounced by butchers, ripe and good enough at 8½ cents, dressed weight. He exhibited another pair, raised and fed by same party, one-year-old, close mated, very fine and fat, estimated to dress 1600 lbs., which the old veteran cattle dealer, Wells, said was a shame to be killed. We quote choice oxen, 8 cts. common, 7@7½ dead weight, or 4@5 cents live. Small beef, such as cows, steers and heifers, brought 4@6 cents dead weight, or 3@4 cents live. F. H. Cooledge & Son, sold cows at $60, $30 and $35. W. W. Hall sold beef oxen at 7½ dead weight. Weller & Libby sold workers, 6 feet, 9 inches, weighing 2800, at $130; 6 feet, 6 inches, weighing, 2500, at $105. W. P. Libby sold 13 veal calves at 6 cents live, averaging 125 lbs. each. Merrill & Libby sold 90 sheep, averaging 80 lbs., at 4 cents, live. Warren Brown sold a pair of matted workers, 6 feet, 8 inches, 3600, at $116. I. C. Libby sold 20 cows at from $30 to 55; veal calves at 6 cents, live. Glines & Weston sold working oxen, well matched, at 5 cents live, or about their value for beef.

REMARKS.

We see no reason why beef will advance, although the whole matter remains with the western supply. Live cattle hold no place nor dictate prices. Dressed meats rule the market. Mutton and lamb are held in check by the large shipments of dressed meat coming direct to Boston market from Kansas City. Cows cannot advance while beef is so low, as the process with the progressive milkmen in Massachusetts is to feed high, and when the cow has been milked 4 or 5 months, have here fit to slaughter. We look for improved demand in working oxen as the season advances. Veal calves sell altogether too well for the interest of the farmers of Maine. These choice blooded youngsters should be raised, but if they must be sold they should be well fatted so they will bring a good price. Veals that are well fatted at 6 cents live will bring $10 to 15. Any animal that it pays to keep, it pays better to feed well.

I. C. LIBBY.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 1096, Sheep and Lambs 8,859, Swine 19,950, Veals 00, Horses 144, number of Western Cattle 1086, Northern Cattle 00.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs live weight—Extra quality $5 75 @ 6 00; first quality $5 25 @ 5 62½; second quality 4 12½ @ 5 12½; third quality 3 50@ 4 00; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c, $3 00@3 37½.

Brighton Hides 7½c per lb; Brighton Tallow 4½c per lb; Country Hides 6½@7c per lb; Country Tallow 2½c per lb; Calf Skins 10c per lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins 1 25c@1 50 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number.	Price per 100 lbs	live wt.	Average wt.
A. N. Monroe	15 5 75	"	1416
do	13 4 55	"	1212
do	16 5 10	"	1270
do	18 5 62½	"	1429
do	15 6,00	"	1535
do	15 5'00	"	1330
Farrell&McFlynn	13 5 37½	"	1327
do	10 5 25	"	1186
do	6 5 60	"	1325
do	4 5 40	"	1250
do	4 5 37½	"	1050
do	16 5 25	"	1050
do	8 5 00	"	1150
do	5 5 40	"	1350

There was a better grade of Western Cattle brought into market this week than there was one week ago. Trade generally dull and inactive at prices noted one week since, sales to butchers ranging in prices from $5 10@6 per 100 lbs. live weight. There were two loads of very extra beef Cattle in market, which were bought at the West for Messrs H Bird & Co and S S Learned for their stalls in Faneuil Hall Market, which cost fancy prices, average weight being about 1400 lbs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. Those from the West were mostly owned by butchers, a few only being for export, Sheep costing landed at the slaughter houses from 4½@ 4¾c per lb, and Lambs from 6¾@7c per lb live weight.

SWINE. Western Fat Hogs cost 4½c per lb live weight landed at the slaughter houses, all owned by butchers. As our number we give all the Western Fat Hogs brought in for the week past over the several railroads.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

FLOUR. There is a steady but rather quiet market for flour, with sales confined to small lots. Spring wheat patents are offered at $5 25@5 75; and winter wheat patents at $5 15@5 50 per bbl. Michigan Flour is quiet at $4 50@4 60 for stone ground, and $4 75@5 00 for rollers. Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis and Illinois rollers are selling at $4 85@5 25, and New York at $4 75 @5 00 per bbl. Western common extras have sold at $3 65@3 85; western superfine ,$3 10 @3 35; medium extras at $3 90@4 15; and choice extras at $4 10@4 25 per bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged at $2 25@2 30 per bbl. Oat meal at $4 50@4 75 for flint, and $5@ 5 25 for cut. Rye Flour at $3 25@3 75 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn has been in moderate demand and prices are steady. Sales of Steamer Yellow have been made at 51@ 51½c; Steamer mixed 50@50½c; no grade ranges from 49@50c per bush, as to quality. Oats have been quiet No 1 white and barley 44@46; No 2 at 42@42½c; No 3 white at 41@41½, and mixed at 38@40 per bush as to quality. Bran is selling at $17 50@18 for spring, and $18 00@18 50 for winter; Fine Feed and Middlings at $18@ 21; Cotton Seed Meal at $25 on spot and $22 to arrive.

PROVISIONS. Pork is in fair demand and steady, with sales of old mess at $10 75 @11, and new at $12; extra prime at $9 50 @10; and clear and backs at $12 50@ 13 50 per bbl. Beef is steady and in demand, with sales of mess and extra at $8 50@10, and plain family at $6 00@7 50 per bbl. Lard is in fair demand at 6½@6¾c per lb. Smoked Hams at 9½@10c per lb, as to quality and size.

PRODUCE. Choice grades of butter are in good demand and firm. We notice sales of Northern creamery at 27 @28c, choice at 24@26c, and good to choice at 18@23c per lb. Western creamery at 22@23c for extra, 27@30c for choice, and 15@22c for good to choice. Extra Northern dairy sells at 22@23c, and choice at 18 @19c; Western dairy at 18@22c for choice, and 10@16c for fair to good; Imitation creamery at 22@25c for extra, and 15@18c for good to choice. Cheese is quiet, but firm, and we quote extra at 10@ 10½c, good to choice, at 9@9½c, and common to poor at 6@8c per lb. Eggs are dull and easy and we quote extra Eastern at 22@23c, fancy at 24@25c, New York and Vermont at 22 @23c, Western fresh at 22c per doz. Receipts quiet and steady, and we quote Western at $1 75@ 1 80; New York at $1 65@1 70, and medium at $1 55@1 60 per bush. Including hand-picked. Canada Peas are selling in small lots at 85c@$1 00 per bush. Potatoes remain about the same and we quote Rose at 60@75c, Hebrons at 60@80c per bush, and sweet at $2 50@3 00 per bbl. Dried Apples in moderate demand at 2@3½c per lb. Green Apples are dull and weak, with No. 1 Baldwins selling at $1 50@1 75, and No 2 at 75c@$1 per bbl. Poultry is in moderate demand and we quote chickens 17c, Turkeys at 15@16c, and Chickens at 15@17c per lb.

HAY. There is a quiet and easy market, with sales at $19@20 per ton for choice Northern and Eastern, and $16@18 for medium. Rye Straw is easy at $19@20 50 per ton.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

APPLES—per barrel, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $1 75@1 40 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $1 70@1 75.

BUTTER—Best,?21@22c. per lb.; fair to good, 17@17c.; good, 19@20c. per lb.

EGGS—31c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats, 38@40c per bush; corn, 60@61c.

HAY—$13@15 per ton; best bales, $14@ 16.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 45 @50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog per lb., 5@6c.; chickens, 12@15c.; fowl per lb., 8@12c; Turkeys 15@18.

Wool Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

The demand for domestic has been good and values are firm and unchanged. Considerable has been done in New Australian and Montevideo to arrive, but other kinds of foreign wool have been quite.

Special Notices.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y. 486y

Fistula AND **PILES**

Cured without the use of the knife. WM. READ (M. D., Harvard, 1848) and ROBERT M. READ (M. D., Harvard, 1876), **Evans House, 175 Tremont St., Boston, treat FISTULA, PILES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE RECTUM** without detention from business. Reference given. Send for a pamphlet. Office Hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (except Sundays.) 1y18

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER.]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

APPLES—$1 25@1 50 per bbl.; dried, 4@ 5c per lb.; evaporated 7@8c per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 50@1 60; Yellow Eyes $1 50@1 65.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 16@18c; Ball Butter 22@24c.

Cheese—9½@10c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—20c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 50; Patent 7 00@7 50.

GRAIN—Corn 60@63c; oats 40@45; barley 75c. Rye $1 00.

HAY—$15 00@17 00.

STRAW—Loose $6@$7; pressed $6@$10.

HONEY—Choice Orostook 16@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Ox hides over 90 lbs, 7—c; bulls and stags, 5c; calf skins, 10c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $2 00.

LARD—Tierce 6¾@7; Dom. 7¼@8c.

MEAL—Corn 60@65; rye 85@90.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 65c per bu; cabbages, 1c per lb; squash, 2c per lb; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 40c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 6½@7c; beef per side 8@8½c; ham 9@9½c; fowls 8@10c; lambs 7c; mutton 4@6c; veal 7@8c; chickens 12@14c; Turkeys 16 @18c; round hog 5½@6c.

SHORTS—1¼c per lb.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

APPLES—Per barrel, $2 00@2 50; No. 1 Baldwins and Greenings $1 50@1 75; evaporated, 8@11c; dried Western, 3½@4½; do sliced, 4½@6c.

BUTTER—18@20 for choice family; Vermont, 21@23c per lb; creamery, 24@25c.

BEANS—Pea, $1 75@1 85; Yellow Eyes, $1 60@1 70.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 10@11½c; N. Y. Factory, 10@11½c

COAL—Stove and Egg, $5 50@6 00.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3 25@3 50; Spring X and XX, $3 60@5 25; Michigan Winter X and XX, $3 75@5 00; Roller Michigan, $5 25@5 50; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 75@6 00.

FISH—Cod Shore, $2 25@3 50; hank, $2 25@3 00; Scaled herring per box, 14@ 18c.; Mackerel per bbl, Shore No 1, $19 00@ 21 00.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 58@59; oats, 41@42c; cotton seed, car lots, $24 00@ 25 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $26 00@27 00; sacked bran, car lots, $18 50@19 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $19 00@20 00; middlings, car lots, $19 00@20 00; middlings, bag lots, $20 00@24 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 6½@6¾c per lb; per tub, 6¾@6¾c; pail, 7@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Chickens, 12@15c; Turkeys, 16@17c; Fowl, 10@12c; eggs, 26@ 27c; potatoes, 50c per bush; extra best, $10 00@10 50; pork backs, $13 00@13 50; clear, $12 50@12 75; hams, 9½@10c; covered, 11½ 11½c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5000 head; shipments, 2000; steady; shipping steers, $3 50@5 50; stockers and feeders at $2 50@4 20; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 40@3 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 5000 head; 10c lower; rough and mixed at $3 75@4 10; packing and shipping, $4 10@ 4 50; light at $3 50@4 10; skips at $2 70@ 3 30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3000; shipments, 5000; slow for common; natives 2 25@4 90; Western 0 00@0 00; Texans 2 00@3 75. Lambs per head 4 00@4 52.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

United States Bonds, 3's, (reg.)		101½
" "	New 4½ (reg.)	112½
" "	" (coup.)	112¾
" "	New 4's (reg	124½
" "	4's (coup.)	124
" "	Pacific 6's	126

The most stubborn cases of dyspepsia and sick headache yield to the regulating and toning influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and expels all poisonous elements. Sold by druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Married.

In this city, Jan. 27, by Rev. Chas. W. Brake, Jefferson M. Clark of Augusta, to Mrs. Nellie E. Douglass of Bowdoinham.

In Auburn, Jan. 25, S. B. Smith to Mary O. Raynes; Jan. 23, Chas. F. Cornish to Olive E. Martin.

In Bangor, Jan. 26, Benj. J. Boyer to Jennie Pelan, both of Bangor.

In Brunswick, Jan. 23, John H. Dunning to Carrie L. Lincoln.

In Bridgewater, Jan. 24, W. W. Packard of Bridgewater, to Ida G. Collins of Houlton.

In Cumberland Mills, Jan. 27, Elmer S. Cotton of Gorham, to Mary F. Hezekiah of Westbrook; Jan. 28, J. C. Fremont Libby of Portland, to Margaret D. Wells of Clarido, Ohio.

In Dresden, Jan. 19, Amos W. Heal to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sidelinger, both of Dresden.

In Durham, Jan. 28, Charles C. Day to Helen Libby, both of Carmel.

In Cherryfield, Jan. 11, F. W. Varney of Boston, to Nancy E. McIntosh of Cherryfield.

In Calais, Jan. 2, James E. Ackley of Cutler, to Mary Sinclair of Grand Manan.

In Calais, Jan. 20, Everett A. O'Brein of Noel, N. S., to Jennie M. Thaxter of Calais.

In Deer Isle, Jan. 16, Hezekiah H. Powers to Minnie T. Haskell, both of Deer Isle; Jan. 7, George C. Eaton to Emma L. Dunham, both of Deer Isle.

In Detroit, Jan. 11, S. S. Farnum of Palmyra, to Mrs. Nichols of Detroit.

In Dennysville, Jan. 16, Oscar G. McDougall to Mrs. Phebe A. Dykes, both of Dennysville.

In Dixfield, Jan. 16, Chas. H. Mayhew of Wilton, to Nellie M. Littlefield of Dixfield.

In East Wilton, Jan. 23, Rev. Edward A. Mason, of Monson, to Mrs. Hannah M. Farmington, to Annie M. Pinkham, lately teacher in the Normal School.

In Ellsworth, Jan. 23, Fred J. Brewer of Bar Harbor, to Georgia A. Hodgkins of Hancock.

In Eastport, Jan. 16, Chester B. Haynes to Susie J. M. Ingolsbsy, both of Charlotte.

In Farmington, Jan. 24, Rev. W. Hunton of Gardiner, to Marion Peacock of Farmingdale.

In Fort Fairfield, Jan. 19, Frank A. Reid to Margaret H. Everett, both of Fort Fairfield.

In Gorham, Jan. 24, Wm. C. Higgins to Helen Hamlin, both of Standish.

Died.

In Bucksport, Jan. 14, Fred A. Gott, aged 18 years, 7 months; Jan. 14, D. C. Furbish, aged 25 years, 9 months.

In Bethel, Dec. 22, Delora A., wife of Lawson W. Pingree, aged 41 years, 3 months.

In Baileyville, Jan. 15, Annie R. McLellan, aged 29 years.

In Bangor, Jan. 31, Caroline P., widow of the late Albert Noyes.

In Bath, Jan. 22, Mary J., widow of the late Charles L. Conant, aged 62 years; Jan. 22, Lina P., wife of Jerry Shannon, aged 35 years, 10 months.

In Brunswick, Jan. 26, Sarah, widow of the late Capt. Charles Thomas, aged 88 years; Jan. 25, Sarah, widow of the late George Lewis, and daughter of William Dingley of Auburn, aged 47 years.

In Brooklin, Jan. 9, of pneumonia, Capt. A. J. Roberts, aged 56 years, 6 months.

In Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, Abner Davis of Bethel, Me., aged 74 years, 9 months; Jan. 26, Mrs. Rosaline F. Vance, only daughter of Thomas J. Stewart, aged 38 years.

In Brewer, Jan. 30, Sarah A., wife of Albion F. Saunders, aged 55 years, 8 months.

In Bethel, Jan. 24, Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, aged 84 years.

In Biddeford, Jan. 26, Philip L. Pelletin, aged 35 years; Jan. 17, Mrs. Rosa Smith, aged 32 years.

In Bradford, Jan. 23, Dr. Abner Plummer, aged nearly 74 years.

In Bridgton, Jan. 21, Francina, wife of William H. Larrabee, aged 49 years, 10 months.

In Cherryfield, Jan. 13, John C. Haycock, aged 75 years.

In Carmel, Jan. 21, Sophia M., wife of Ira T. Robins, Esq., of Orono, aged 39 years, 11 months.

In Denver, Col., Jan. 26, Wm. G. Pennell, aged 35 years.

In Deering, Jan. 22, Charles M. Harris, aged 71 years, 4 months.

In Ellsworth, Jan. 22, Capt. William Clark, aged 71 years, 4 months.

In East Machias, Jan. 23, Sarah J., wife of Benj. Getchell, aged 66 years; Jan. 31, Capt. C. L. Bathway, aged about 48 years.

In Norway, Jan. 17, Mrs. Dealbra Proctor, aged 34 years, 3 months.

In North Lovell, Jan. 16, Mrs. Cassia McKeen.

In Orr's Island, Harpswell, Jan. 23, Zina L. Blake, aged 31 years, 6 months.

In Prospect, Jan. 20, Mrs. Sarah Smith, aged 68 years, 4 months.

In Philipsburg, Jan. 21, Gilmore P. Rogers, aged 31 years, 10 months.

In Perry, Jan. 14, Alvira D., wife of Thomas Hibbard, Sen., aged 73 years, 9 months.

In Pownal, Jan. 28, Hattie L. Sweetser, wife of Hanson L. Stubbs, aged 37 years, 8 months.

In Portland, Jan. 25, Eliza, wife of Jefferson Noyes, aged 66 years, 6 months; Jan. 27, A. J. Plummer of Scarboro, aged 61 years, 9 months; Jan. 28, Clara B., wife of James H. Collins, aged 30 years; Jan. 28, Ida Florence, wife of Chas. L. Williams, aged 28 years; Jan. 23, Susan, widow of the late John Kingborn, aged 49 years; Jan. 25, Abner Howard, aged 90 years, 5 months; Jan. 28, John Bodin, aged 25 years, 7 months; Jan. 29, Mary J. Webb, aged 62 years; Jan. 23, Mary M., widow of the late Varney Bonney, aged 73 years, 8 months; Jan. 25, Anna E., wife of G. R. Dinsmore.

In Rockland, Jan. 22, Lydia M. Kelley, aged 69 years, 6 months; Jan. 22, Lucy F. Witherton, aged 34 years; Jan. 22, Lydia A., wife of John Arnold, aged 58 years, 10 months; Jan. 25, Mary J., wife of Edmund S. Cowing, aged 45 years; At sea, Jan. 1, Margaret D., wife of Capt. Charles H. Marston of Rockland, aged 49 years.

In Richmond, Jan. 18, Florence M., wife of Joseph Henry Stuart, aged 26 years, 8 months.

In Robbinston, Jan. 23, Nathaniel Lamb, aged 25 years, 6 months.

In Sedgwick, Jan. 12, Hannah A., wife of Royal Moore, aged 59 years.

In Skowhegan, Jan. 16, Mrs. Mary F. Bailey, formerly of Farmington, aged 80 years, 11 months.

In Starks, Jan. 6, Warren H. Higgins, Esq., aged 44 years.

In Swan's Island, Jan. 16, Mrs. Catharine Joyce.

In Turner's Island, Jan. 25, Asa L. Drown, aged 85 years, 8 months.

In Topsfield, Jan. 22, John Bailey, aged 63 years, 6 months.

In Thomaston, Jan. 19, Josephine, wife of G. W. Otis, aged 39 years, 9 months.

In Unity, Jan. 26, Sally, wife of Amos Webb, aged 80 years. Her husband died four years before. They were married in 1827, lived together 53 years. She had lived in Unity 70 years

Poetry.

The Old Canoe.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the rugged pines, in the lonely pride,
Loans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and lank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
There lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the wind has lopped,
And crossed on the railing one o'er one,
Like folded hands when the work is done,
While lightly back and forth between
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull coo-whoo,
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding its mouldering dust away.
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower,
While many a blossom of loveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still,
But the twilight wind plays with the boat at will;
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime.
And the shore is kissed at each turning anew,
By the dripping bows of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time with the careless crew,
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick,
Where the circling whirls are wide and slow,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide
To see that the faces and hands were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the dark, cold tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear is a sadder tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings
Have grown familiar with sterner things;
But I love to think of the hours that are gone,
As I rocked where the whirls their white spray shed,
Ere the blossom were or the grass grew
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

Our Story Teller.

MATTHEW DUNCAN'S GLASS.

"Then sometimes, sir," said old Matthew Duncan, the coastguard at Trambay, "I've thought I'd write a book. I've got so far as to think what shape the cover should be, and that's half the battle; and I settled it was to be as like the Union Jack as the book folk can make it; but I never get any farther. I'll tell you some of the things I've seen through this glass, and what I've thought about them, too; and if they do any folk good I'll be all the better pleased.

"Now, first of all, you point this glass over at yonder old bits of a ruin on the cliffs. You can't see a large black stone in it—well the focus ain't right for your eye; every man must shift it for himself; but the stone is there—"

"Ay, I see it now. And I see a white cross—a rough dab of paint on it."

"Right; when a man sees that, 't is a sign he has the focus right, and that he can see as I could—only I hope he's got better eyes than me. The chance to see what I saw. When a man can see that white mark, 't is a sign that he could know one person from another if they were standing at the same place: and that he could see all they were doing, and so to speak almost hear what they were saying. We ain't quite come to that yet, but if what folk say who come and talk to me in the summer-time be true, we're on our way to it—and we ain't far off either. But now you're sure that a man, standing here, can see what is going on over there?

"Well, fifteen years ago, come mid-summer-day, I was on guard here at three o'clock in the morning, I generally gave a look all in view out to sea—I kept watching a rabbit that was skipping in and out amongst the stones and old ruin. Presently I saw it was frightened, and ran away; and I said to myself, 'Now, what's that?' for you know when a man is long hours in the same place, and there day after day, he's glad of anything that makes a bit of a stir.

"I hadn't long to wait before I saw what made the rabbit jump away in such a hurry; a man and a woman came out of the ruins, and sat down on some of the loose stones outside. The man was dark, with a sailor's dress, and as far as I could make out—and that, I think, was pretty near—was about thirty years of age. He wasn't the looking man that I'd trust myself to, if I were a young girl—but no living man can tell what any living woman will do, or will not do, and why she will do it—or will not do it—and that's a knowledge I've come to by thinking, and by watching my old woman, and was one of the first things I was going to put down on my book.

"At first these two were friendly enough —even if the glass had been a trifle wrong in the focus, I could have seen that they were sweethearts; but after they had been there half an hour or so, I saw that the girl began to move away a little at a time, and when he shifted his seat so as to get near her again, she made another move.

"Said I, 'Here's the old story of all the world, of morning, noon, and night, going on here, on the top of this cliff at four o'clock in the morning.'

"But I hadn't time for much thinking; it took all my attention to be watching. There was a quarrel, that much I could see. 'Pooh,' says I to myself, 'they'll kiss and be friends in ten minutes.' Well, I waited for the kissing, and then I thought I'd have another look round the ocean; but that poor girl was quick as a weasel, for there was a something in her hand that he wanted to get—that was plain—though I couldn't quite make out what it was; but whatever it was, he snatched it from her, and she struck at him in her anger, and then there was a pushing about, but always with her getting nearer and nearer to the edge of the cliff, until at last I saw the man's two arms thrust straight out, and over she went. Once or twice she hung for a moment on the face of the rock; her dress caught in the brambles then; but it was only for a moment, she was in the sea in less time it takes for me to tell you this.

"The tide was full up at the time, but just on the turn; and once it turns, it runs almost like the race of a mill; and the man was soon lost to view in the ruins, and though I searched the ocean all round with no friends to help me, I saw no more of him. Often a feeling of loneliness steals over his heart, often he realizes that he is indeed alone in the world.

"There are few persons but have felt the strange power of loneliness. Our lives may be blest and happy, our friends many and kind, yet at times that sad, lonely feeling will come and it cannot be banished. Yes, all have occasionally felt a sense of loneliness stealing over the soul. Often when we are mingling in the busy throng it comes like a dark omen of evil. A heavy sorrow or cruel disappointment is followed by loneliness that burdens the heart. But if we have learned to love our Heavenly Father we can never be alone. He looks with a pitiful eye when we are sad and lonely, and although we may be unhappy, and our efforts may not succeed instantaneously, yet if we are resigned He will bless and prosper us. He is willing to be our help through all earthly troubles, and how thankful we should be for such loving care. Our situations may be lonely, our duties onerous, yet He remains the same, and by and by He will welcome us to a home in glory where loneliness can never enter.

WILLARD N. JENKINS.

Concerning Trouble.

In this world of change, nothing endures like poverty, says Robert Burdette. Nothing stands by us like trouble. We rise up in the morning, and he stands at the bedside waiting for us. "One moment, please. I will just put a few peas in his shoe for the day's pilgrimage; you will find them conducive to a pleasant morbid sentiment and reflection. Turn around a second, and I will adjust this hair under the neck band of your shirt. Are you quite ready now? Do you feel sufficiently uncomfortable? I believe I wouldn't stop for any breakfast this morning. We have a long way to go today, and I am pleased to assure you that there are two lions at a lonely point on the road which we will pass about dusk. I do not think they are chained; the last time I accompanied a pilgrim that way I did not notice any chains, and they were very small lions, too. Come; don't limp, and do look pleasant and happy. Can't you sing a little and laugh gaily when we meet anybody by the way?"

We go down to the office with a brave face and a heart as light as a round shot, and he is waiting for us. "You know that note you endorsed for Slowboy? Well, it's gone to protest, and Flyaway, to whom you sold such a whaling big bill of goods last month has gone all to pieces, and can't pay five cents on the dollar. You won't care to see the mill this morning; there's nothing in it but dunst. Goodness alive, man, don't look like a tombstone. There's a committee of ladies in the private office down waiting for you nearly an hour. They want a donation of goods and a liberal cash subscription for the 'Woman's Home and Orphans of the Extinct Tribes of North American Indians.' You'll have to do something for them, too. Now brace up and be cheerful."

He sits by our side at dinner. "Allow me, please. I will just moisten this bread with a few tears. Don't you think that saline bitterness has quite a delicate flavor? And I think a handful of ashes will greatly improve your roast beef. It is better eaten dry. There, now, choke over that? Can't you think of something cheerful to say? Haven't you a new funny story at hand, or can't you relate some amusing incident of your busy downtown life? There are guests at your table, and they rather expect something of the kind from you, you know. Come, man, look pleasant, or I'll put wormwood in your after-dinner coffee."

And when he down at night he says: "Couldn't you just as well sleep on the bolster? I have put the shoe brush, half a brick, a big book, Robbie's tin engine and a pocketful of chestnuts in to make it easy for you. I am a light sleeper myself, so I prefer the pillow, which is soft and slumbrous. Oh, did you know the insurance expired this morning? Don't turn round like that! How can anybody sleep? The rent is due to-morrow, and your cousin Smuthebore and his family are coming this week to stay until Christmas. You got awfully swindled in that horse you bought to-day. The groom says he is all gone in the shoulders and won't last a year. Say, ain't you ashamed of the way you treated that poor fellow this afternoon who begged for an extension? Shouldn't wonder if he hung himself to-night. Are you sleepy? I'm not a bit. I could talk all night, but I guess you'd better go to sleep, because you've got a terribly hard day before you to-morrow. I should think you'd wish you might never get out of bed again. Good-night, sweet rest. I've got the awfulest dream for you as soon as I hear you snore, that ever made a man's hair stand on end."

Ah, dearly beloved, "although affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground," yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward." We "look unto the earth, and behold trouble and darkness, dimness of anguish." Our little day dawns in clouds and mists, "and behold at evening-tide, trouble." Our bank is shaky, and our mine has been sailed, it rains on the picnic, your boots are tight, and the cook is like unto the boots, your road wagon rattles, there's a twist in the reins, your horse has gone dead lame, there are moths in the parlor carpet and ashes in the kitchen garden, your favorite dog gets shot in a neighbor's sheep lot, the cat dies of a most enthusiastic fit in the cellar, the housemaid has given warning, your watch loses time, you lose a hat on the election, the neighbors' boys are playing with matches in your hayloft—verily, "we looked for peace, but no good came; and for a time of health, and behold trouble!"

Why should any one desire more than the allotted ration of it? Why should any man sigh for more than 70 years of this sort of thing? Ah, well, it is because some of these poisons carry their own antidotes. If trouble were altogether wise as he is disagreeable, life would be too heavy to be borne. But when he stuffs your pillows with all manner of hard things, it is the little wooden horse, the angular little tin engine, the broken toy that he chucks in to make it lumpier, that undoes the work and smoothes and softens the rumpled pillow. The little hand falls on your cheek like a benison, the soft breathing of the boy frightens away the evil dreams, and you kiss the dimpled cheeks and thank God that the world is so full of love and gentleness and perfect trust, and peaceful, untroubled sleep comes to you "because the former troubles are forgotten," and "shall not be remembered nor brought into mind," and "when he giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?"

Things Worth Knowing.

Use saleratus water for burns.

Salt and water is good for bruises, and so also is kerosene oil.

A handful of fresh popped corn is a relief for nausea or a disordered stomach.

For heartburn, drink half-a-glass of cold milk in which a tablespoonful of limewater has been put.

To protect the lungs when riding in the cold, place a folded newspaper over the chest under the outer wrap.

When recovering from a debilitating sickness, such as diphtheria, clam broth often relishes when nothing else will.

To make cod liver oil less disagreeable, take it in tomato catsup, or eat a bit of fresh orange peel before and after the dose.

A cooling beverage, hacking cough or bronchial irritation is often relieved by gargling the throat with salt and water, or by swallowing a little salt.

Hiccoughs may be stopped by pursing up the mouth as if about to whistle, and inhaling and exhaling the breath as slowly as possible a few times.

If one feels an inclination to sneeze in a public place and wishes to prevent it, press the bridge of the nose or the upper lips with the fingers and the sneeze will be stopped.

A newspaper is an excellent make-shift for extra bedding during absence from home in winter, on a sudden cold snap. Laid on the floor of a dirty car it is often also a convenient protection for ladies' dresses.

Chapped hands are cured by the use of common starch finely pulverized with the blade of a knife. After the hands have been taken from the water, without drying them very thoroughly, apply the starch freely. The effect is magical.

A suggestive or nervous headache is often greatly relieved by bathing the head with water as hot as can be borne, and the application will seldom have to be repeated more than once before the patient will fall into a refreshing sleep. Bathing the head and eyes with bay rum is also cooling and quieting.

An excellent remedy, when one feels the first symptoms of one coming on: cold, is to inhale the fumes of camphor through the nose frequently, before the cold gets settled upon one. Hartshorn used in the same way is good. Or, put a few drops of camphor in a tumbler of water, and sip a little once an hour or so.

These rules have all been tried and proved valuable.

Kisses on Interest.

A father, talking to his careless daughter, said: "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a careworn expression upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours; still, it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides, you owe her a kiss or two. Away back, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted to kiss your dirty face, and wiped the dirt off face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little, dirty, grimy hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough old world. And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams as she leaned over your restless pillow. I have no more interest these long, long years. Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are; but if you had done your share of work during the past 15 years, you, too, would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more; and yet if you were sick that face would appear more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, bathing every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face. She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from the shoulders, will break the strong back